THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,407—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
12th Aug	PERSIA	8000	...	...
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
2nd Sept	CALEDONIA	8000	MOREA	11000
9th "	OCEANA	7000	...	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
23rd "	ARABIA	7000	...	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
7th Octr	EGYPT	8000	...	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
21st "	PERSIA	8000	...	...
28th "	MANTUA b	11000	CHINA	8000

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

b The "MANTUA" proceeds direct to LONDON via MALTA and passengers for MARSEILLES tranship at PORTSAID to the "CHINA."

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER or day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	...	10000
13th "	PERSIA	8000	...	...	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	...	10000
27th "	OCEANA	7000	...	...	...
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	...	11000
10th "	CHINA	8000	...	...	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	...	11000
24th "	ARABIA	8000	...	...	...
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10000	...	...	...
9th "	EGYPT	8000	...	...	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	...	11000
23rd "	*ARCADIA	7000	...	...	...
30th "	PERSIA	8000	...	...	...
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	...	...	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	...	11000
20th "	MANTUA	11000	...	...	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	...	12500
4th May.	ARABIA	8000	...	...	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	...	10000
18th "	EGYPT	8000	...	...	...

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles.....Rs. 495 or Rs. 594		Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea...Rs. 528 or Rs. 627		Rs 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE)

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI

(12th December, 1911.)

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1911	Due Bombay about 1911	Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1911
Trafford Hall	6321	12 July	5 Aug.	25 Aug.	...
City of Calcutta	7512	22 July	14 Aug.	2 Sept.	...
City of Lahore	7163	1 Augt.	24 Aug.	13 Sept.	...
City of Athens	5594	24 Augt.	16 Sept.		30 Sept.
City of York	7810	19 Sept.	11 Oct.	31 Oct.	...
City of Vienna	4672	30 Sept.	25 Oct.	...	15 Nov.
City of Benares	6974	7 Oct.	29 Oct.	22 Nov.	...
City of London	7009	14 Oct.	4 Nov.	For Calcutta	
Trafford Hall	5321	21 Oct.	17 Nov.	9 Dec.	...
City of Lahore	7163	30 Oct.	21 Nov.	16 Dec.	19 Dec.
City of Birmingham	7009	4 Nov.	27 Nov.	23 Dec.	...
City of Athens	5594	16 Nov.	9 Dec.	8 Jan'12	6 Jan'12
City of York	7810	16 Dec.	8 Jan'12	29 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Glasgow	6529	13 Jan'12.	4 Feb.	26 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Jan.	17 Feb.	13 Mar	...
City of Calcutta	7512	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	23 Mar.	26 Mar.
City of Birmingham	7009	10 Feb.	4 Mar.	3 Apl.	...
City of Athens	5594	20 Feb.	14 Mar.	31 Mar.	13 Apll
City of Manchester	5551	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	17 Apl.	...
City of York	7810	12 Mar.	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	30 Apl.
City of Corinth	5443	26 Mar.	18 Apl	11 May	14 May
City of Glasgow	6529	10 Apr.	3 May	25 May	28 May

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the City of Vienna, Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.

FARES	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	573	891	429	649
" London via Marseilles	633	1,021	459	839
" Liverpool	693	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewards.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE.

in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency,

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*

9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*

* If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kasara	1195	Thurs.	10th Aug.	9 a.m.	direct.
Linga	2185	Fri.	11th Aug.	6 a.m.†	direct.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kasara," 1195 tons, on Thursday, 10th Aug. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Waroonga," 2,513 tons, sailing about Wednesday, 9th August, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, sailing on or about Thursday 10th August, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lalpoora," 3269 tons, to sail on or about 12th August.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

8th August, 1911.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge,
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection,
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival,
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT CONTRACT WITH

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Sep. 1911
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Octr "
Bohemia	4234	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Nov. "
Graz	3905	.....	16th " "
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Dec, "
Bohemia	4234	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Jan, 1912.
Bregenz	3905	.....	16th " "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
China	6,017	P. Pavissich	27th Dec, 1911.
Fr. Ferdinand	6,046	B. Cobol	28th Jan, 1912.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice..... Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London..... " 545 " 685*
Saloon Class to London and back..... " 865 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back..... " 525
Intermediate Class to London ..... " 445
Intermediate Class to London and back " 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675
Saloon Class to London ..... " 545 to 585
" Class to London and back ..... " 865 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Austria	G. Raicich	7588	24th Aug. 1911.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE, (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail on or about
b Pracsident	3,310	Bremer	16th August,
a Somali	2,655	Kasch	19th "
b Markgraf	3,680	Ihle	6th September,

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co., Agents.

14, Medow Street, Bombay 24th July, 1911.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA:	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months a term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY, Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore	Colombo,	Kisumu.
Amritsar,	Kandy	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. W. J. K. HEGARTY Acting Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... " 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS...	... " 16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted,

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THE '15' H. P.

NOISELESS AND SMOKELESS

NAPIER.

IS the IDEAL CAR, because of its low cost of upkeep—its absolute reliability and lack of trouble of any kind. For the man who likes to drive himself it is unequalled by any other car made.

Built for City use and ease of control in crowded streets, it is equally efficient in every other respect for country use.

Climbs hills 1 in 4 noiselessly and swiftly. Has a speed of 45 miles per hour, and, its design is a marvel of the body builder's art, may we send a Car to take you for a trial spin to convince you that it is in every detail the PROVED BEST CAR?

SOLE AGENTS:—

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

HAM, BACON AND CHEESE.

PRIME'S CUMBERLAND HAM	in canvas	... Rs. 1-2	per lb.
" "	" cooked on cut	... " 2-8	"
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON	"	... Re. 1-0	"
FINEST GRUYERE CHEESE	"	... " 1-0	"
PRIME'S ENGLISH CHEDDAR	"	... " 1-0	"
MIDGET GOUDAS, in tins	each	... " 1-0	
CREME DE LA CREME, in tins about 4lbs.	each	... Rs. 3-0	

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 325. Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS,"—BOMBAY.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Canton.
Rangoon		Foochow
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban (F. M States.)	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Hankuw
Penang	Batavia	Yokohama
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)	Sourabaya	Kobe
	Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.;

Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34,

JOHN GREIG, Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1 in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2 Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3 Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.

Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 5/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	... " 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.

LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE, PROPRIETOR.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.
Chester	125°	" "
Monkey	125°	" "
Elephant in tins and bulk.		

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co. Managers.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FRESH GRUYERE, PARMESAN GORGONZOLA, DUTCH BALLS in tin foil, CHEDDAR LOAFS, CAMEMBERT in tins, (cheeses).

MACCARONI VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assortments Pure genuine OLIVE OIL of the Olives.

PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

Just to hand real RUSSIAN HERRINGS in small Kegs, sold loose at 4 ans. each.

Our GRIGNOLINO (CLARET) WINE is genuine and unadulterated now in great demand. Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

Various other Brands of High Class Wines.

Singapore Rattan CHAIRS, Settees, Tables, and Easy Chairs always in stock.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness, that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poverty, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2s. 9d. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and certain means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order 18 stamps. The VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY, SICILLA, and POONA.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' use. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s.s. "ASSAYE," from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS and COLOMBO, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. "A" Shed, Prince's Dock.

Captain Ericson, the Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of SUGAR, per s. s. "ONDA," from JAVA, are hereby notified that the Steamer is expected to ARRIVE in Bombay, on or about the 8th current, and will discharge in Dock.

2 Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for Delivery Orders and to take delivery of their cargo immediately on discharge.

3 The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning between 8 and 9 a.m. to survey damaged bags. No Survey will be held after seven days of the landing of the last bag.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, dated 7th August, 1911.

S. S. "DENBIGH HALL",
ARRIVED on the 5th Inst.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the Docks. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS, AGENCY,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Home Street, Bombay, 7th Aug. 11.

S. S. "TRAFFORD HALL",
ARRIVED on the 6th Inst.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCKS. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned declines to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS, AGENCY,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Home Street, Bombay, 7th August, 1911.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "CAPRI," from HONGKONG and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL on the 7th instant, and are requested to take immediate delivery of their cargo landed at Victoria Dock, No. 3 Shed.

All claims for damages, etc., are to be presented and adjusted before the departure of the steamer on the 16th instant.

No Survey will be allowed after the removal of the Goods from the Landing Shed.

G. DeGROSSI,
Agent,
Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi,
Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of August, 1911, for the works in the construction of a stable for Bullocks, etc., at Kamathipura 10th Street.

2. Plans may be seen and the form of Contract, Specification and all other particulars obtained free of charge on application to the Undersigned.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. MACKISON B. Sc., A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 5th August, 1911.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

NORTH EAST-ROUTE.	NORTH WEST-ROUTE
Corridor—Restaurant Car Express between Bombay and Delhi, from 1st November.	Mail Train between Bombay and Delhi from 1st November, via Ahmedabad, Abu and Jaipur. Restaurant Car between Ahmedabad and Ajmer.

DOWN.	UP.
Bombay (Colaba) D. 22-0	Delhi ..... D. 22-45
Delhi ..... A. 6-45	Bombay (Colaba) A. 7-20

DOWN.	UP.
Bombay (Colaba) D. 21-30	Delhi ..... D. 21-0
Delhi ..... A. 8-45	Bombay (Colaba) A. 8-15

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS will be run when necessary, leaving Bombay in the evening and arriving at Delhi at a convenient hour in the morning.

Passengers holding RETURN TICKETS by the B. B. & C. I. Railway broad-gauge route to Delhi have the option of using the Metre-gauge route via Ahmedabad on either the outward or return journey.

QUICK DESPATCH OF GOODS TO DELHI.

A Special Fast Express Goods Service will run daily by the Broad Gauge route for the conveyance of Motor Cars, Carriages, Horses, Furniture, etc.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 3rd August, 1911.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in

STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS

For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

AUSTIN MOTOR CAR.—The Car that has come to stay. It is a recognized public utility, and as indispensable as the Telephone or a Sewing Machine. Call and let us explain its merits. Lists free from the Sole Agents:—THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.,

of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH of the SOCIETY will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant (Cocoanut Day).

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, that day being a Public Holiday, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1911.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN FOR Rs. 20 LAKHS REPAYABLE IN THIRTY YEARS.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED UP TO 1 P.M. ON MONDAY, THE 21ST AUGUST, 1911.

IN accordance with the provisions of section 18 of the Calcutta Port Act 1890, and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, by an order No. 81 Marine, dated the 25th July, 1911, and published in the "Calcutta Gazette," on the 26th July, 1911, has been pleased to authorise the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta to raise a Debenture Loan of Rs. 20 lakhs for the carrying out of the purposes of the Act. The Debentures will rank *pari passu* with the other Rupee and Sterling Loans at present outstanding, with Loans from Government, and with any further Loans which may with the sanction of Government be contracted under the Act. The Debentures, and the interest thereon, are constituted by the Act a first charge on the properties now vested, or which may hereafter become vested, in the Commissioners and on the tolls, dues, rates, rents, and charges leviable under the Act.

The Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 100 each or multiples of Rs. 100 as may be required, made payable to order and carrying interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum payable, half yearly on the 1st day of March and the 1st day of September, at the Public Depot Office, Bank of Bengal, upon presentation of the Debentures. The first payment of interest will be made on the 1st March, 1912.

The Loan will be repayable in 30 years, and the Commissioners are required under section 24 of their Act to set aside half yearly out of their income by way of sinking fund such amounts as will suffice to liquidate the Loan within that period. The sinking funds are invested in the names of two Trustees, one being the Commissioners and the other a person appointed by the Local Government and are annually examined by the Accountant General, Bengal.

Two per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application either into the Bank of Bengal, Head Office or branches, to credit of the Commissioners, or at the Commissioners' office, and the balance 93 per cent. must be paid on or before the 31st day of August, 1911. Interest will accrue from the 1st September 1911. The deposit of 2 per cent. on application will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the 31st August, 1911.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Calcutta Port Trust, at the Commissioners' office Koila Ghat Street, up to 1 o'clock p. m., on MONDAY, the 21st August, 1911, Tenders at different rates should be submitted on separate forms.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, at whose office, a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen or form the Bank of Bengal, Head Office or Branches.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender.

J. E. JACKSON,
Offg. Secretary.

4th August, 1911.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN FOR Rs. 20 LAKHS REPAYABLE IN THIRTY YEARS.

To

THE SECRETARY,

To the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta,

I / We the undersigned hereby apply for ——— Debentures of Rs. ——— each of the above issue in the terms of the advertisement published by you, dated the ———, 1911, and I / We send herewith a receipt for Rs. ——— being 2 per cent. deposit* on the par value of the Debentures, and I / We undertake to accept the same or any less number the Commissioners may allot to me / us and to make the full payment in respect thereof to the Bank of Bengal on or before the 31st day of August, 1911.

The amount I / We undertake to pay for these Debentures is Rs. ——— per cent.

Signature ———

Address ———

Dated ———1911.

*The deposit may also be sent with the Tender.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 307 of 1910.

JAVERBAI, widow of Bhagwandas Natotamdas and others .....Plaintiffs.
Vs.
SORABJI MERWANJI TODDYWALLA and others .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 6th day of May, 1910, and the orders dated 8th August, 1910, and 8th April, 1911, respectively, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at the premises, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of August 1911, at the hour of half-past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the Plaintiffs and of the first, second, third and fourth Defendants in the undermentioned property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land together with the messuages, tenements or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the Western side of Duncan Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 279 (Two hundred and Seventy-nine) square yards or thereabouts, and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 2412 and 2526, New No. 9457, Old Survey Nos. 1 and 2, and New Survey No. 5665, and bounded on the East by the said Duncan Road, on the West by the sweeper's passage, on the North by Bapty Road, and on the South by the property of Ratanbai, widow of Rowaji Tejsey, and the buildings whereon, are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No 7461, and Street Nos. 346 to 356, Duncan Road No. 27 Bapty Road, and No. 29, Umerkhady Sewer Road, and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the tenants of the Receiver appointed by the above Consent Decree.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. PESTANJEE, RUSTOM, KOLA & Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 79, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay,—Dated this 3rd day of July, 1911.

J. E. MODI,
Commissioner.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

AMUSEMENTS.

POONA 5TH EXTRA MEETING.

THURSDAY, 17TH AUGUST, 1911.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES, at 6 P.M., on TUESDAY, 8th August, 1911.

J. E. HUGHES,
Ag. Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 2nd August, 1911.

POONA RACES 1911, (1ST MEETING).

2ND, 6TH, 9TH, and 16TH SEPTEMBER, 1911.

OWNERS are reminded that 2ND ENTRIES CLOSE, on TUESDAY, 8th August, 1911.

J. E. HUGHES,
Ag. Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 3rd August, 1911.

POONA RACES 1911, (SECOND MEETING.)

23RD, 27TH and 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1911.

OWNERS are reminded that 1ST ENTRIES CLOSE, on TUESDAY, 8th August, 1911.

J. E. HUGHES,
Ag. Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 3rd August, 1911.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT.

ANOTHER "EXCELSIOR" SUCCESS.

THE AUXETOPHONOSCOPE.

The greatest invention of modern Times.

SINGING TALKING PICTURES. DANCING MUSICAL

SELECTIONS NIGHTLY FROM
THE MERRY WIDOW.
GEORGE LASHWOOD.
THE ZIMMERMAN DUO.
CARMEN LA SAHARET.
&c., &c., &c., &c.
ALSO
THE EXCELSIOR PICTURES.
A POPULAR PROGRAMME AT POPULAR PRICES.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3

AS USUAL.

SKATING RINK.

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.

WEDNESDAY, 9TH AUGUST, MORNING SESSION from 9 to 11 With the Band being Bank Holiday.

FRIDAY, 11TH AUGUST, MONSOON DANCE, DANCING 9-30 P.M.

On this occasion there will be no skating; the floor will be prepared specially for Dancing.

Tickets of Admission Rs. 2 to include a Gentleman and a Lady; Extra Lady Re. 1.

Tickets to be had at SOUNDY & Co., 49 Hornby Road, or at the Rink.

IMPORTANT TO PRINTERS & PROPRIETORS OF PRINTING PRESSES.

THE following PRINTING PRESSES, MACHINERY and PLANT are to be SOLD immediately at a very LOW PRICE to make room for new Machinery in the "Bombay Gazette" Press :—

2 Type casting Machines.
1 Ruling Machine.
2 Treadle Machines.
2 Cutting Machines.
2 Very large Printing Machines.
2 Small Printing Machines.
1 Backing Machine (for Bookbinding).
1 Large Press for Printing Copper Plates.
1 Lithograph Press.

The above can be seen in working order at the "Bombay Gazette" Press,

For Particulars and price, see the GENERAL MANAGER.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered BY LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA,

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

TO ESCAPE

All Dangers—Moral and Physical,

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GRATIS and POST-FREE.

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Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8 Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—FOR SALE excellently FITTED UP STUDIO, large Military Station, Northern India, fine opening smart Parsi operator, with small capital. I, I. 3. Apply Box No. 3109, care of this Paper.

OFFICES TO LET, above Thacker and Co., Ltd. Electric Lights and Fans. Rent from Rs. 100 per mensem. Apply THACKER and Co. Ltd., 27, Esplanade Road.

AUSTIN CAR.—It is so rigid, so safe, so easy. It is the acme of perfection. Years of highest reputation proves it to be the right machine to-day at the right price. Sole Agents :—THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order," and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 4 11/16d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9. care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1 Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Re. 1. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000. 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand I) printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

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CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

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By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

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(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh Rs. 6.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS
A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co. Limited; KEMP & Co., &c.,

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
ENERGICAL SYRUP"
THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS :
V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

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TO BE LET.

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LOW PREMIUMS.
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CLAIMS PAID	£ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST,
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Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

PRADER RIPU.

A Sure Remedy for Leucorrhœa (Whites). Cure is imminent. Strongly recommended to try it once. Price Rs. 3 a bottle. Apply to
SAPAT & CO.,
Chemists, Bombay, No. 2.

WE SEND YOU FREE
A SAMPLE COPY OF
INDUSTRY.

A monthly Journal Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical industries etc. etc.

New features, including illustrations, are added in the second year.

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Interesting Throughout.

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BANKS.

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Fully Paid)	Rbls.	35,000,000 = say £3,690,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels	"	3,500,000 = say £ 455,000
Reserve Fund	"	19,500,000 = say £2,055,000
		£6,200,000

HEAD OFFICE :—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE :—41, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad	Hankow	Paris
Baku	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokhara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchwang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs.	20,00,000
Paid up Capital	"	17,62,500
Reserve Fund	"	5,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES :—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows :—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods between October and May.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Standard Buildings Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES :
Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Mandvi (Bombay), Nadiad, Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be showed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, FORT BOMBAY. FACING THE SEA

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

On THURSDAY, the 10th day of August, 1911, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the third floor, Carlisle Chambers, opposite the Watson's Annexe, and next to A. Bhicaji, Jeweller, on Apollo Bunder, valuable and neat mahogany stained and French-polished drawing-room, dining-room and bed-room furniture by Roberts and others, such as Chesterfield sofas and chairs, silk tapestry lined drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, single and double mirror door almyrahs, cabinets, dining table and chairs, cupboards, dressing and wash-hand table, iron single and double bedsteads rich oil paintings, table ornaments, iron framed cottage piano by Joseph Wallis and Son, Empire typewriter gent's bicycle, large cooking stove, etc., the property of the late Mr. William Jack, Manager. Messrs John Roberts and Co., Ltd. and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 5th August, 1911.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Section 88 and 119 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector, of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 8th inst., at 2 p.m. (S.T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods: 2 barrels wine, 50 cases brandy, 10 drams rectified spirit, fire extinguishers, earthenware, toys, perfumery, drugs, showcards, oil cakes, cassia, sulphur sublime, unmanufactured tobacco and deckchairs and other miscellaneous goods, etc.

2 barrels wine.
50 cases brandy.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 8th August, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF 100 BALES KUMTHA MACHINE GINNED GOOD CLASS COTTON.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 10th day of August, 1911, sell by Public Auction at the go-down of Seth Dharamsi Jaitha, 1st Pasta Lane, Colaba, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), the following :—

By order of Messrs. Dharamsey Jaitha and Co., and on account and at the risk of the first defaulting purchaser Govindji Kanji and Co and the last defaulting purchaser Sha Lakhmichand Padamsy.

V G M C 100 bales Kumtha machine ginned good-class cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser, and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared at the purchaser's expense within three days from the day of sale.

SALE OF BUILDING WORK STORES AT THE GO-DOWN at Forjett Street, Tardeo.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, by order of the owners, sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 11th day of August, 1911, at 3 p. m., (S. T.) at the premises as above a large lot of surplus store suitable for building work consisting of bamboos, planks, brass and iron fittings for doors and windows, large copper and brass utensils, wooden cases, benches tables, chairs, pickaxes crowbars, shovels, and similar other articles for building work.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to purchasers and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared within three days from the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th August 1911.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

SALE OF ONE FISHING MACHWAS.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Receiver in suit No. 958 of 1909 (Bala alias Rama Kamla vs. Gopal Nagoo Patel), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 8th August,

AT VICTORIA BUNDER, MIDDLE COLABA, at 4 P.M. (S. T.).

1 fishing machwa No. 2598, with fishing nets sail and posts.

The above is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 8th August, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF THORNEY CROFT STEAM MOTOR WAGON.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 8th instant at 3-30 p.m., (B. T.) sell by Public Auction, at Paltan Road Workshop, behind the Crawford Market.

1 Thorney Croft Steam Motor Wagon.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 8th August, 1911.

FOR SALE.—CHEAP.

ONE HANDSOME VIS-A-VIS CARRIAGE, to seat 4 persons comfortably, not much used; also an ARAB HORSE with Harness Complete.

Apply to Box No. 3008, Care of this Paper.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

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Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 2 0
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Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
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N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount the payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance.

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Third Insertion ...	...	" 2-0 do.
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Fifth and upwards ...	...	" 1-0 do.
Minimum charge ...	...	" 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages double the above rate

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [7th August, 1911.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 4th Aug., 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	34	41,009
B B and C I Railway ...	20	23,513

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4d.
Demand Drafts	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 7-32d. Aug.
Do. do France	...170 1-4 to 1-2
Do. do Marks	...133 1-4 to 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	... .
Shanghai "	... .
Japan "	...150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

Ready...	...	...	...	Rs. 96	6 0
Forward	...	...	...	" 96	3 0

BULLION :—We quote :—

English Bar Gold	...	...	Rs	24	0 6
Australian "	...	...	"	24	0 6
Sovereigns "	...	...	"	15	0 0
Silver Ready ex duty	...	...	"	61	10 0
" 1st Settlement	...	...	"	61	9 0
" 2nd "	...	...	"	61	10 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

Owing to holidays the Liverpool market was closed on Saturday and is also closed to-day and therefore there is nothing important to report. Exporters are doing nothing and are awaiting further developments.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	... ...	Rs. 299	March.
Fine M G Wardha Hinganghat		" 293	Jan.
Fine M G Nagpur	... ...	" 290	"
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola.		" 280	"
Fine M G Khandeish	... ...	" 278	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	... ...	" 263	"
Fine M G Bengal	... ...	" 283	Nov.
Fine M. G. Bengal	... ...	" 275	Dec.
Fine M. G. Bengal	... ...	" 270	Jan.
F. G. H. G. Bengal	... ...	" 257	"

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—The market is quiet.
We quote :—

Ready "	...	Rs. 12 3 0	B. T.
September ...	...	" 12 14 6	B. T.

RAPESEED:—The market is quiet but steady.
We Quote :—

Yellow Guzerat ready	...	" 8 2 0	R. D.
Brown Etawah ready	...	" 7 2 6	"

GINGELLYSEED :—The market is steadier.
We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c.	...	Rs. 56 8 0	
Yellow Hinganghat	...	" 61 8 0	
Black Kutni	...	" 48 0 0	

CASTORSEED :—Tone quiet. We Quote :—

Ready	...	Rs. 7 7 0	R. T.

COTTONSEED:—Tone quiet. We Quote :—

Ready	...	Rs. 22 12 0	

POPPYSEED :—Tone quiet. We Quote :—

Ready	...	Rs. 9 14 0	B. T.

MOWRASEED :—Tone steady. We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs. 7 0 0	B. T.

WHEAT :—The market is steady.
We Quote :—

White Pissi ready	...	Rs. 5 0 0	R. T.
" " Sept	...	Rs. 5 3 0	"

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	...	1,757 1-2
Bank of Burma	...	...	136 1-2
Bank of India	...	...	68
Bombay Merchants' Bank		...	9 1-4
Eastern Bank	...	...	78
Indian Specie	...	...	51 1-4

MILLS.

Central India	...	...	1,760
David	...	...	332 1-2
Kohinoor	...	...	660
Mancekji Petit	...	...	2,610
New Great Eastern	...	...	167 1-2
Standard	...	...	940

PRESS.

New Mofussil	...	...	865

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary	...		138
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...			174
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord.	...		232 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	...	...	1,167 1-2
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate		...	17 1-4
Treacher and Co.	...	...	525 C.D.
Tata I. & S. Co. Ordinary	...		67 1-2

RAILWAYS.

Tapti-Valley	...	...	501 1-4 C. D.
Guzerat Railway	...	...	29

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours at 6 p.m., on Saturday :—

Cotton	...	...	987 bales
Wheat	...	...	12,363 cwts.
Linseed	...	...	3,638 "
Rapeseed	...	...	2,045 "
Gingellyseed	...	...	146 "
Poppyseed	...	...	1,093 "
Groundnuts	...	...	554 "
Castorseed	...	...	176 "
Rice	...	...	3,333 "
Myrabollams	...	...	Nil
Cottonseed	...	...	4,102 "
Mowraseed	...	...	13,843 "
Gram	...	...	4,132 "
Joowar	...	...	2,979 "
Maize	...	...	15 "

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 5th August 1911, as compared with the statement for the week ending 29th July 1911 :—

LIABILITIES.	July 29. Rs.	August 5. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,06,00,000	1,06,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,18,32,535	1,19,37,013
Public Deposits at Branches	11,41,19,460	11,53,70 120
Other Deposits	21,447	22,955
Post Bills	22,20,423	21,76,812
Sundries	14,87,93,865	15,01,06,900
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	2,50,31,819	2,44,45,334
Other authorised Securities	93,676	93,676
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,35,89,967	1,27,64,018
Loans do. do.	5,03,37,777	4,40,22, 00
Bills discounted and purchased	99,25,636	1,05,37,804
Dead Stock	2,46,487	2,46,887
Stamps	5,108	45,054
Bullion	12,49,479	12,08,631
Balances with other Banks	5,41,540	7,34,242
Sundries	1,42,784	1,43,877
Cash	4,76,73,592	5,50,04,987
	14,87,93,865	15,01,06,900

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. MRS. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 1st August 1911, as compared with the statement of 25th July, 1911 :—

LIABILITIES.	July 25. Rs. a. p.	August 1. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,79,00,000 0 0	1,79,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c	1,90,89,471 12 6	2,05,11,974 4 9
Other Deposits, &c	16,52,74,507 4 10	17,51,98,023 11 5
Bank Post Bills, &c	8,59,802 11 9	9,33,458 1 8
Sundries	11,65,754 11 9	12,13,906 15 10
	22,42,89,533 8 10	23,57,57,369 1 8
ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Govt. Securities other authorized Investments	2,28,69,245 0 0	2,41,51,650 0 0
Loans on Govt. & other authorised Securities	52,25,129 0 0	52,77,649 0 0
Accounts of Credit on do	3,79,09,975 4 7	3,71,55,338 14 2
Bills discounted, &c	3,89,54,963 13 1	3,95,45,933 1 1
Balances with other Banks	2,56,36,202 13 8	2,65,23,936 1 3
Bullion	35,31,883 14 7	42,39,771 15 9
Dead Stock	21,92,674 2 0	21,93,023 11 4
Stamps	13,260 8 0	13,164 13 2
Sundries	4,78,331 14 0	3,66,582 6 2
	13,68,11,069 6 4	13,94,67,099 14 11
Cash, &c., at Head Office	8,74,77,867 2 6	9,62,90,259 2 9
Cash, &c., at Branches	22,42,89,536 8 10	23,57,57,369 1 8

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	2,33,33,4	Decrease.
Government at Branches	10,56,337	Increase.
Other Deposits	99,23,522	Do.
Post Bills	73,656	Do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	13,34,925	Increase.
Loans	7,54,537	Decrease.
Accounts of Credit	5,91,017	Increase.
Mercantile Bills	8,37,724	Do.
Cash at Head Office	45,22,912	Do.
Cash at Branches	42,32,490	Do.

Percentage 48-66.

DAILY EXPORTS—AUGUST 7.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—1 bale hides, A Peerbhoy and Sons ; 2000 cwts castorseed, B S Lloyd and Co ; 30 bales hides, H O and Hajee Moosa ; 12 bales carpets King King and Co ; 3 bales carpets Fleming Shaw and Co ; 36 cases bristles, J A Begbie and Co ; 18 cases haberdashary N Govindji ; 5 cases curtains etc, L B Bhootwala ; 12 hogsheds Indian chutney, D P Batha and Co ; 60 bales skins and hides, H N and Hajee Essa,

FOR MANCHESTER.

Trafford Hall s—1,750 tons maganese ore, T Morrison and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Denbigh Hall s—15,460 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 7,200 tons wheat, Soundy and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Persia s—5 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Siberian s—1,006 cwts linseed, C Boggiano and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

R Rubattino s—4000 cwts gram and 96 cwts mowrasseed, Ralli Bros : 5400 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 150 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 1,251 cwts llns eed and 14,000 cwts wheat, and 3000 cwts castorseed, O Beggiano and Co ; 100 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co ; 100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 4000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 2,500 cwts castorseed, K Devchand and Co.

FOR ANCONA.

R Rubattino s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

R Rubattino s—2000 cwts linseed, K Devchand and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bombay Maru s—140 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 300 bales twist, M M Essabhoy and Co; 200 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 175 bales twist, the M B Kaisha; 500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 375 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bombay Maru s—300 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 50 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 175 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 375 bales twist, M H Dehdashti; 500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 325 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bombay Maru s—1500 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 3087 cwts myrabollams, M H Dadashti; 100 bales cotton, the M B Kaisha; 7 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co; 98 bales cotton, N Futehally and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bombay Maru s—1000 cwts myrabollams, C H B Forbes.

FOR OSAKA.

Bombay Maru s—200 bales cotton, M Jethabhoy and Co.

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Tenerriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 7th August, 1911.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey	6	8	16 p. m.	21.	7
Teheran	7	12	25 p. m.	2	34
Suez	7	2	0 p. m.	...	54

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Arizpe, Babicora, Ityres, Huimanguillo, Cardenas and Cunduacan, will not be accepted until further notice (14-4-11).

Zanzibar, Mombassa cable interrupted at 8 a. m (11-7-11.)

During interruption of this cable telegrams for British East Africa and Uganda will be forwarded between Zanzibar and Mombassa five times a week by boats doing the journey in 12 to 24 hours at the most (22-7-11).

Mombassa mail closes noon 8th instant (7-8-11.)

Cable Perim Sheikseyed interrupted since noon 23rd (24-7-11).

Cable Cayenne Salinas interrupted (31-7-11).

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond Indian Frontier between Younnan and Kuthing (3-8-11).

Also between Yunnan and weining (7-8-11).

The daughter, of a Russian engineer named Tromboska, was arrested on the 16th July, at Puzemsh, in Austrian Poland. She had in her possession plans of the local fortress and of various Austrian routes, and she confessed that she was a spy in the employ of the Russian Military authorities at Warsaw.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

RUSS—COULSON—Aug. 3 at St. Mary's, Claxby, by the Revd. W. Andrews, Rector, assisted by the Revd. F. W. Westbrook, Vicar of Caistor, Clarence Alban Russ of Bombay, youngest son of Edwin Russ, of "Avington," Boscombe, to Mildred, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Coulson of Claxby, Lincoln. (By cable)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WIGHT-BOYCOTT—August 2, at Hazaribagh, the wife of C. J. B. Wight-Boycott of a daughter.

DEATH.

KINGSFORD—August 1, at Ranchi, Chota Nagpur, from fever, Patrick, son of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Kingsford, in his seventh year.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Natural History Society at 6 Apollo Street, 6-15 p. m.

Cricket : Hindu Gymkhana vs. Poona Gymkhana (Second Day), Hindu Gymkhana ground.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. This week "The Auxetophonoscope." Three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.

Skating Rink, 8 a. m. and on Tuesdays and Thursdays 6 p. m.; Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 9 30 p. m.

Maxim : "One of the most useful traits a man can have is not to think he knows how to do half-a-dozen things so well that he needn't do any of them."—NEW YORK PRESS.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Caledonia," with the English mails of the 28th ultimo, which left Aden at 4 p.m., on Sunday, is expected to arrive in harbour at 5 a. m., on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Persia" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p. m., on Saturday.

CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION.—There will be a meeting of the Bombay branch to-morrow at 6-30 p.m., in the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society, Mr. O. Rothfeld, I. C. S., will read a paper on "Some Classical Novels."

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held this afternoon at the Society's Rooms at 6, Apollo Street, at 6-15 p.m., when the Revd. J. Asmuth, S. J. will read a paper on "White Ants and their Ways."

REPORTED THEFT.—Gopalji Permanand, a mehta in the employ of Messrs. G. Tyeb Hoosein and Company, cloth merchants of Chakla Street, reports that his master's premises had been broken into on Sunday night, and notes and cash for Rs. 2,135 stolen from a safe, which seemed to have been opened with a duplicate key.

ACCIDENT TO A EUROPEAN CHILD.—A European Girl, named Lisian Beatrice Divers, aged about 5, residing with her parents on the third floor of a house in Sankli Street, Byculla, Bombay, was standing on a stool in the verandah above, on Sunday evening, when, it is believed, she lost her balance and fell over the verandah on to the ground, a distance of about forty feet. She was badly injured and died within an hour.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s.s. "Salazie" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 10 a. m. to-day, Tuesday, instead of as previously not fied. Letters, &c., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer. Parcel mail for France closes at the New General Post Office on the same day.

BOMBAY GAS COMPANY'S SOCIAL CLUB.—An entertainment was given on Saturday in the Club rooms which were nicely decorated for the occasion. A programme of vocal and instrumental music was contributed by Mrs. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Challise, Miss O. Green, and Messrs. Cromarty, Woods, Cooke and Hagger and was much enjoyed by a large audience. After this there was a dance, which continued till the small hours of the morning.

PRESENTATION TO REVD. B. F. MENDONCA.—In spite of the inclement weather, there was a fairly large gathering in the Hall of the Barretto School on Sunday last, the occasion being the presentation of an address and a souvenir to the Revd. B. F. Mendonca, the popular Vicar of Cavel on his transfer to a similar charge at Versova, Salsette. The Very Revd. Fr. L. O. Pera, Vicar General of the Diocese of Damaun, presided. The presentation to the Revd. Mendonca consisted of a large portrait of himself with a magnificently bound set of the Breviary. The piano was kindly lent for the occasion by Messrs. Soundy and Co.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R.E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, at 6-30 p. m., this evening :—

March	With Sword and Lance
Glee	The Chough and Crow
Valse	Luxembourg
Selection	William Tell
Serenade	Rosita
Selecti n	Pelissier's Songs
Intermezzo	Omega
	Starke
	Bishop
	Lehar
	Rossini
	Missud
	Pelissier
	Harts

SKATING RINK.

Special Sessions.

To-MORROW being the Cocoanut Holiday a special morning sessions is arranged for the local skaters in addition to the usual 9-30 evening sessions, and a band will be present in the morning. To the tone of music the skaters will be able to enjoy the holiday better. From 9 to 11 o'clock in the morning the Rink will be all gay. On Friday evening a Special Monsoon Dance is announced when the Rink floor will be available for dancers only, no Skaree to be permitted. In the dull monsoon season such entertainment is a welcome change and already a large number of ladies and gentlemen have secured tickets. The Skating Rink floor is about the most enjoyable and best floor for "light fantastic toe" in Bombay and lovers of dance are expected in large number. The Rink becoming popular day by day and being an ideal place for boxing tournaments, the next boxing contests may well be held in the Rink as has been suggested by several local sportsmen.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY LIEUT. STANLEY REED, OFFICIATING COMMANDANT.

Bombay, 8th August.

There will be drill in the Town Hall this Tuesday evening the 8th instant, from 6 p.m. All Recruits are requested to attend.

Ride Out to Antop Hill. Wednesday 9th Aug. 1911. There will be a ride out to Antop Hill on Wednesday next, the 9th instant. Rendezvous for all members Mahalaxmi Station 7-45 a.m.

Train leaves Church Gate Station at 7-30 a.m. for members residing in the Fort.

Dress.—Khaki and hunting saddles.

Newly joined members are reminded that, if they are not already in possession of their khaki uniform, they are requested to turn out in Mufti.

(SD). D. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Offg. Comdt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

SEALED BOX OF JEWELLERY.

Application for Stay.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan moved absolute the notice of motion for a stay of execution of the decree passed by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar on the 15th July last, more particularly for an order against the Prothonotary for not parting with the sealed box of jewellery in the suit brought by Ganshamdass against Saraswatibai.

Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoolla showed cause.

The facts of this case before Mr. Justice Davar, have already been reported. The defendant had claimed most of the ornaments in the box as her "stridhan." The plaintiff said they formed part of his late father's estate and he was entitled to the same. Mr. Justice Davar decreed the plaintiff's claim with costs describing the defence is a false one.

After hearing arguments, their Lordships declined to order the stay, but by consent of parties, ordered an inventory to be taken of the ornaments, which were also to be weighed in the presence of the attorneys on both sides. Costs were made costs in the appeal.

LAKHMIDASS MISFEASANCE SUIT.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod heard the suit, brought by the Lakhmidass Mills by their liquidator Mr. J. Sanders Slater against Mr. Gordhandass Khatao and Mr. Cursondass Madhavdass to recover Rs. 3,82,135 with interest and costs.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah and Mr. M. R. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishankar, Kanga and Ghirdharlal, appeared for the plaintiffs ; the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, Mr. C. H. Setalwad and Mr. B. J. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Little and Company, appeared for Mr. Gordhandass.

The plaint stated that the company by its agent, Dwarkadass Dharamsey, sold to the defendants' firm from time to time certain bales of yarn of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,82,135-15. At the time of these sales, the first defendant was a director of the company. The value of the valis was not paid in cash, but payment was made by havalas or transfer entries crediting to Dwarkadass on his personal account with the defendant, and thereby reducing the personal liability of Dwarkadass to the first defendant. The company submitted that the defendant was liable to pay the amount to the company in cash.

The defendant, in his written statement, said that by Mr. Justice Macleod's judgment in the misfeasance summons, it was held that the defendant was not guilty of the charges against him, and in consequence of that judgment, the company was now stopped from making in this suit, any claim or charge against him as one of the directors. He further contended that the present suit was defective for want of parties and was bad for mis-joinder of causes of action and that the items referred to in the plaint were time-barred. The defence on the merits was similar to that in the Tricumdass Mills suit, and submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The case is proceeding.

APPLICATION FOR RECEIVER.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod, the Hon'ble the Advocate-General moved absolute the notice of motion for an interim receiver in the suit brought by him against one Ragha Vahu.

Mr. J. B. Kanga showed cause.

The Advocate-General said one Harjivan Vassonji died leaving property worth about a lakh and a quarter, and two widows one of whom was the first defendant. By his will, the first defendant was to get Rs. 75 per month and the other widow Rs. 40 per month. The rest of his property he gave in charity. The annual income from the property was Rs. 12,700 and the expenditure, according to him, Rs. 3,400. The defendants who administered the estate had saved nothing, but had claimed Rs. 50,000 on the estate. She had spent money extravagantly on a pilgrimage and in other ways.

Mr. Kanga, in opposing the application, said this was not a case for a receiver. This suit had been filed by the relators as the defendant identified herself with one of the factions in her caste.

After hearing arguments, his Lordship adjourned the hearing of the application for three weeks.

BHATIA CHARITIES.

Consent Terms.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod passed a consent decree in the suit brought by Bhanji Naranji against Rao Bahadur Vissonji Khimji and five others.

The plaintiff was represented by the Honourable Mr. T. J. Strangman instructed by Rao Bahadur Soonderdass, of Messrs. Dikshit, Dhunjisha and Soonderdas, and defendants 1, 2 and 3 were represented by Mr. Vishwanath P. Vaidya instructed by Mr. Girdharlal of Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal. Defendants 4 and 5 represent in person.

The plaintiff had filed this suit against the first three defendants for recovering his third share in the estate of his predecessed brother Mulji Naranji, whose estate devolved upon his widow Monghibai, daughter of Rao Bahadur Vissanji Khimji. Monghibai died on the 27th December 1908. The estate as left by Mulji Naranji and inherited by Monghibai consisted of a certain amount deposited on interest in the firm of Vissanji Khimji and some other movable property.

The principal terms of the consent decree related to charities and were principaly as follows:—That the 2nd and 3rd defendants pay a sum of Rs. 5,000 to the Trustees of the Bhatia Bal Rakshak Society, Bombay, upon trust to be invested, and to apply the interest in providing books and writing materials for orphans receiving education from the said Society. That the 2nd and 3rd defendants pay a sum of Rs. 3,500 to the trustees of the Aurved Aushadhalaya, Hindu Hospital, Bombay, upon trust to be invested that apply the interest in maintaining a bed in the said Hospital for the use of Bhatia patients only ; that the 2nd and 3rd defendents pay a sum of Rs. 4,000 to the Secretaries of the Carla Hindu Sanitorium upon trust, to utilize the same in erecting a building in the said Sanitorium in the name of Mulji Naranji for the use of members of the Bhatia Community. Preference being given to members of the family of Naranji Rupji, the father of the said Mulji Naranji.

GORDHAN GOPAL'S APPLICATION.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. C. A. Chitre appeared on behalf of Gordhan Gopal Soni and asked for leave to appeal "in forma pauperis" against an order of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell, refusing to set aside an exparte decree in the suit brought by him against one Pestonji Bhandari to recover about two lakhs of rupees, which he alleged he had given to the defendant for safe custody when he went to jail to do a sentence of five years for forging a will.

Their Lordships, after hearing Mr. Chitre, refused the application.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet ? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention ? It is a Toilet luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street, London. Established over 35 years.

A SHARE TRANSACTION.

BEFORE the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, a consent decree was taken in the suit of R. D. Sethna vs. Nazerally Shamsudin. Mr. Bhojwani, instructed by Messrs. J. R. Patell and Co., appeared for the plaintiff ; Mr. Weldon, instructed by Messrs. Dadachanji and Pocha, appeared for the defendants.

The suit which has been previously reported, and which was part heard by the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell in January, February and March last, was filed by Mr. R. D. Sethna as the assignee of the estate and effects of one Mahomedally Essaji, an insolvent, to recover from the defendants five shares in the Tapti Valley Ry. Co. Ld., as being in the order and disposition of the insolvent. The defendants claimed the shares on the ground that they were pledged to them by one Badrudin Mulla Shamsuddin, in whose name they stood.

By the terms the consent decree, Mr. R. D. Sethna's suit was dismissed with all costs, the defendants undertaking to help him in selling certain property of the insolvent, and in realizing the amount of a decree, which he holds against the said Badrudin Mulla Shamsuddin.

WAGERING CONTRACTS.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod delivered judgment in the suit brought by Damji Keshawji, a cotton broker against Goculdass Premji Ookerda, to recover Rs. 6,761 for difference in cotton contracts.

The suit was in respect of contracts for 100 bales of cotton.

The defence was that the contracts were wagering.

His Lordship, in delivering his judgment, dismissed the suit.

INDIAN AGRICULTURAL LEAFLET.

The Preservation of Farm-yard Manure.

Most of the soils of South India are defficient in organic matter and if the fertility of these soils is to be properly maintained, it becomes necessary to supply this ingredient periodically in addition to the usual plant foods. The manures most suited for this purpose are those classed as "bulky organic manures" and of these Farm yard manure stands pre-eminent and its use can be confidently recommended wherever it is available.

Farm-yard manure may be used in the fresh state, i.e., as voided by the cattle, but this course is not practicable when the land is under crops and, in addition, it is advisable to use manure which has been stored for sometime as, by this storage not only is a more uniform manure obtained, but the plant foods contained in the dung are brought into a state to be easily assimilated by the crop. During the period of storage many changes take place in the composition of the manure, brought about by bacteria and other low forms of vegetable life, which bring the manurial ingredients into a soluble form. These changes, although making the manure more valuable to the cultivator, are always accompanied by more or less loss of the manurial ingredients and consequently the system of storage which reduces these losses to a minmum is from this point of view, the one to be adopted.

The main losses which occur during the storage of Farm-yard manure are due (1) to the liquid portion draining away and carrying with it the soluble constituents, (2) to loss of nitrogen in the form of easily vapourized substances and all systems of storage to be economically sound must be based upon principles which tend to counteract these losses without at the same time unduly interfering with the course of the fermentation of the manure.

Whatever the system finally adopted, it is of the utmost importance to prevent the urine draining away as this constituent of farmryard manure contains a very large proportion of manurial ingredients This can be overcome to a large extent by the use of a suitable litter material which will absorb the the urine and so prevent its loss by drainage. The best litter and one which is generally available is the waste fodder of the animals, but leaves, weeds and the ordinary waste of a farm answer well and if these be not available recourse may be had to ordinary soil. The necessity for using ample and suitable litter being apparent for all systems, the different methods of storage may now be briefly reviewed.

The chief methods adopted for the storage of manure may be designated as the Box, Pit and Heap systems and this classification covers in a broad sense all the methods generally adopted. In the Box system, the animals are placed in a loose box, with a thick bed of litter to which the waste fodder is added daily. The dung of the animals is trampled into and intimately mixed with the litter, which also absorbs the urine. In course of time the whole is trampled into a compacted mass, and by thus excluding excess of air, the fermentation is kept within bounds. In the Pit system the animals are placed on a hard floor and the dung, urine and waste litter is daily thrown into a pit dug in the soil of the yard and made as water tight as possible. Dry earth is sometimes thrown on at intervals in order to absorb excess of liquid and often in very dry weather water is added so as to keep the mass at the requisite degree of moisture. In the Heap system the animals stand on a hard floor and the dung and litter are daily collected and thrown on a heap in the open. Sometimes in this case earth is also added,

These three system were under trial on the Government Farm at Bellary for many years and the average results obtained may be taken with confidence. These are given 'in extenso" in the following table :—

System.	Weight of manure produced by a pair of cattle per annum	Lbs. of nitrogen contained.	Lbs. of potash contained.	Lbs. of phosphoric acid contained.	Approximate manurial value in Rs.	Lbs. of organic matter present.
Box	10,140	90·7	155·3	56·2	69·4	3,020
Pit	9,830	55·5	70·0	45·8	37·0	1,765
Heap ...	6,070	60·0	59·3	44·5	46·0	2,163

This table shows clearly that from the same number of cattle, for the same length of time, and under the same conditions the manure given by the Box system is much greater in amount and contains a greater proportion of all the manurial ingredients, and the value of the manure produced far exceeds that of the others. Compared with the Pit system, the Heap system has given somewhat better results, but this only occurs when the heap is carefully protected from heavy rains and from strong winds. If these precautions are not taken, then the losses caused by the rain washing out the soluble ingredients and the wind removing solid particles can become very serious and considerable loss to the cultivator ensue. Further if the heap is allowed to become too dry the heat produced by the decomposition may become so great as to cause the destruction of part of the manure.

In the case of the Pit system, the great source of loss is due to the liquid portion of the manure draining away and the use of too small amount of litter. These defects can readily be remedied and when this is done, the Pit system compares very favourably with the Heap method, especially under the usual careless local customs. Wherever the Box system cannot be carried out, choice must be made between the Heap and the Pit systems and this choice must be mainly governed by local conditions.

The failure of the harvest in parts of Southern Russia has brought about famine conditions, and it was announced a few days ago that relief works were about to be opened. The Government have also decided to suply the people with food-stuffs at a fixed price, which shows that distress has begun to be acutely felt. From an Odessa report in the "Standard" it would appear that hail storms in June, caused serious damage to the crops, an area of 18,000 acres in one district alone suffering severely. But at the end of that month it was still anticipated that the harvest as a whole would be a fair one, though reaping would be three or four weeks later than usual. Apparently some adverse factors were not given full consideration, and now a failure of the crops is reported in the South-Eastern districts and in the steppe country.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

A Bogus Petition.

A meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Hall, the Hon'ble Sir Pherozshah M. Mehta presiding.

On the motion of Mr. Wacha, seconded by Mr. Sorab Dhondy, the Corporation put on record that they had learned with regret the death of Mr. Jalbhoy Ardeshir Sett, who was a member of the Board for about four years and rendered useful service to the city. It was also resolved to send a copy of the resolution to the deceased's family with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy.

Mr. Shapurji S. Mistry proposed to record the letter to the President, dated the 3rd July from Dr. J. D. Bastian, M. D., submitting a scheme for the enrolment of private practitioners. Ayurvedic Kavirajees and Unani Hakims under the Indian License Act.

The letter has already been published.

The President remarked that the subject matter of the letter was out of order and any observations by members would also be not in order.

The letter was recorded.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST OFFICERS.

Consideration was given to a letter to the President, dated the

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Hansa Line steamer Moltkefels, 3,083 tons, Captain F. Schneider will sail to-day for Hamburg, Bremen via Karachi, with a general cargo and same bottom cargo for Karachi.

The steamer Harpenden, 2,302 tons, Captain A G. Cormack, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's steamer Maria Valerie, 2,643 tons, Captain N. Micisk, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers. She will sail to-day for Madras, with a general cargo.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Amaye, 4,359 tons, Captain G. W. Cockman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai via Colombo with China and Australian mails a general cargo and passengers.

The Rubattino Line steamer Capri, 2,630 tons, Captain P. Figari, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hong Kong with a general cargo and 333 deck passengers.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Salazie, 2,553 tons, Captain F. Requier, which was due here on Saturday evening from Noumea via Colombo, arrived in harbour early yesterday morning safely with a general cargo and passengers. She will sail to-day for Marseilles with the same bottom cargo and passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday, 5th Aug., should be regarded as a Half Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

R I M S Dufferin...Huddleston ..... R I M
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr ... Luck .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook B H Jones ....R I Marine
R I M S Mayo....Lt Comdr.....Finnis.....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus .....Lt W Taylor .....Survey Vessel

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Aug. 7.

Breconshire.....2823 Evans ..... M M & Co
Capri.....2620 Figari ..... R Line
Fakhri .....2655 Baldrin.....Bo & H S N Co
Gallos .....655 Wratt.....K Nizon & Co
Gogovale .....2038 Blair ....Col Ardersbaw
Hatumet .....2584 Peters ..... T M & Co
Homayun.....2154 Maloney ..... B & P S N Co
Harpenden.....2302 Cromack .....T Morrison & Co
Kilchattan.....2417 Eno .....Shaw Wallace & Co
Kole.....510 Morrison ..... M M & Co
Maria Valerie.....2643 Micisk...Madras ...A L S N Co
Linga.....951 Rothwell..... ..... M M & Co
Nasri.....911 Watson.....Bo & P S N Co
Pundua .....2176 Logan ..... M M & Co
Sirdhana.....2074 Austin ..... M M & Co
Singu.....1912 Murrison .....Shaw Wallace & Co
Wearbeck.....3456 Stolton ..... T M & Co
Shah Jehan .....2566 McKear ..... M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Aug. 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Amaye	4359	Cockman	China	29-8	P & O Co
B Moltkefels	3084	Schneider	Hamburg		via Karachi 8-8 W & A Graham & Co
C & R Trafford Hall	3437	Hood	Karachi	12-8	K Nixon & Co
D & E Clan Cumming	3708	Gourlay	Madras	10-8	J Finlay & Co
F Uganda	8498	Kil, strick	Calcutta		M M & Co
G Mahammadi	1251	...die		15-7	B & P S N Co
N Torrington	3619	Wedless		W & A Graham & Co	
O Majidi	1857	Newby	Mauritius	8-8	Jo & P S N C.
P Dredger Kuphus	474	Lyon	Dredging		Bo T Trust
Lawoe	181	Francis			H T Ayoob
M Siberien	2032	Gore	Dunkirk	8-7	J M & Co

P & O Dock.

Gymeric	2553	Williams			E Cajbhoy

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Obra	3521	Addenbrook	Calcutta	10-8	M M & Co
2 Elysia	3994	Robertson	L'pool	21-8	W & A Graham & Co
4 R Rubattino	2632	Mancini	Genoa	1 -8	R Line
5 Bombay Maru	5393	Terranaka	Kobe	11-8	M M & Co
6 Palamcotta	2283	Cuthbush			M M & Co
7 Lalpoors	2124	Austin	Calcutta	12-8	M M & Co
7 Nawab	2041	Elliott	Calcutta	5-8	T M & Co
8 Denbigh Hall	3311	Denton	Karachi	13-8	K Nixon & Co
9 Chanda	3957	Tice	Antwerp &c	9-8	M M & Co
14 Linga			951 Rothwell	Karachi	11-8 M M & Co
15 Warcongton	1609	Whytehead	Busreh	9-8	M M & Co
16 Kasara	505	King	Persian Gulf		M M & Co

H W P D

Mahmadi	5218	Ahmed	Karachi	B S N C
Bahadari	899	Ahmed	M'goa	B S N Co
Netravati	699	Fakeera		B S N Co
Saraswati	443	Ebram		B S N Co

Offside C & R

Delta	478	Martin	Shanghai	16-8	P & O Co

M W D D

Persia	4193	Haughton	London	12-8	P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels	Commanders	From
7	Salazie	Requier	Noumea July 3
	Amaye	Cockman	Shanghai July 18
	Capri	Figari	Hongkong July 10
	Maria Valerie	Micisk	Trieste July 13
	Harpenden	Cromack	Calcutta July 25

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Castalia	Hamilton	Liverpool &c.

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—
Steamer Moltkefels, 3 hrider for Hamburg via Karachi,
Steamer Maria Valerie, Micisk for Madras.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Singu for Rangoon,
Steamer Obra for Calcutta,
Steamer Trafford Hall for Liverpool,
Steamer Denbigh Hall for Liverpool
Steamer Homayun for Jeddah

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Co's. steamer Delhi left Hongkong at 10 a.m. on Sunday the 6th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes steamer Nera left Aden for Bombay on the 5th instant, and she is expected here on the 10th instant, at 10 a.m.

The Anchor Line steamer Scindia homeward bound passed Suez on the night of the 5th instant.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Paris arrived at Marseilles homeward bound on the morning of Aug. 6, and the same Co's. steamer City of Calcutta left Suez on August the 5th outward bound and is due at Bombay on the morning of August 15.

DEPARTURES.

Per s s. "Salazie," August 8.

The following passengers will proceed to Marseilles by the Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer "Salazie" to-day at 1 p. m. from the stream. Passengers are requested to be present at the Carnac Bunder on the same day at 12-30 p. m. to attend the medical inspection. Native servants, ayahs and deck passengers will be required to be present at the Prince's Dock, Disinfection Shed, at 9 a. m. with all their kits to-day:—

Quirin, Capt	Stewart, Rev F
Copillery, Capt	Sinha, Mr J S
Hanno, Mr M A S	Barely, Mr
Lakobhai, Mr and Mrs	Filippi, Mr and Mrs and 2 children
Moghe, Mr G M.	Dupont Mr and Mrs
Mathisk, Col E H F	Henrys, Mr
Lloyd, Mr F W	Le Breton Olivean, Mr
Krishnabai Tulsikar, Miss	Elfuir, Mr
Nachiarni, Mr M S	Wengels, Mrs and child
Nagarkatti, Mr D N	Masi, Mr
Connell, Capt T	Emerian, Mr
Barrie, Mr K W	Salica, Mr
Tambe, Mr M K	Kanlinski, Mr and Mrs and 3 children
Sandis, Mr and Mrs J and infant	Loda, Miss A
Sandis, Mr M	Poole, Mr A
Saraj, Mrs and infant	Binoi, Mr
Marat'hay, Mr G A	Sabatowoker, Mr F

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YOU OUGHT TO BUY!

THE MUSIC FOLIOS noted below should be in every home where music is welcome :—

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OF THE **101** BEST SONGS,
Words and Music Complete.
240 pages.
Price 12 Annas.

S. ROSE & CO'S FOLIO
OF THE **100** BEST STANDARD SONGS, Words and Music Complete.
Price 12 Annas.

S. ROSE & CO.'S
GIANT BUDGET
OF **100** SONGS.
240 pages of Popular copyright Songs, Ballads, Standard and Descriptive Songs, Coon Songs, etc., Words and Music Complete.
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S. ROSE & CO.'S FOLIO
of **100 BEST SONGS**
Containing 26 Humorous and Coon Songs, and 74 Popular and Standard Songs, and Ballads with Words and Music Complete. Old notation and Tonic Sol Fa.
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The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 8th August, 1911.

THE NEW EDUCATION.

"A METHOD for Increasing the Efficiency of the Workman" is the sub-title of a book that should appeal to every person in India, whether he be employer or employed. What is at the bottom of all the history of the decay of Indian crafts? The cry for protective tariffs, and the calls upon the Government to take all the risks in the establishment of new industries or the low efficiency of the workman? So obstinately has he adhered to his hereditary ways of working that one might suppose they are part of the national and religious customs that Queen Victoria undertook to respect in her famous Charter given to the Indian people. Observe an Indian domestic sweeping a floor. He squats to his work, and uses a bunch of grass stems whose only recommendation is that it is cheap. See him again dusting furniture as he flaps the dust from one place to another with a dirty rag, all hollows and corners untouched. He is a type of the Indian craftsman whose hammer is generally of the wrong weight, whose trowel is too small, whose foot-rule, if he has one, has three joints instead of one, whose carpenter's square is of pocket size, whose file is worn to the burnisher stage and whose ideas of measurement are "thereabouts." In spite of certain admirable features in the organisation of caste, there is a strong presumption that its influence has always been against industrial progress. One sign of this is the uniformity of the methods of the workman, a uniformity indicating a deplorable lack of initiative and originality. India is not quite alone in this respect; defective methods may be observed everywhere, even in America, that land of hustlers. It is an American, Mr. Frank B. Gilbreth, who has attacked the labour methods of his countrymen and produced a very remarkable book. "Motion Study" as a title is a bit misleading at first sight, but when the reader finds that it deals with an analysis of the movements of a workman in the exercise of his craft, curiosity is rapidly changed to keen interest as the author attacks the oldest known handicraft, that of the builder, and proves that, in spite of the experience of countless ages, extraordinary improvements may still be made in the speed of the bricklayer, not by greater exertion but by studied economy in the movements of the worker.

Mr. Gilbreth has for years been a keen student of the economics of labour, and while the present volume appeared serially in *Industrial Engineering*, it attracted attention of the editor and staff of that journal to such an extent that they began experimenting, obtaining results that were equally gratifying and surprising: and, while the office was experimenting, requests for the complete series of articles began to arrive from factories engaged in many industries. Two experiments made in the office of the editor are worth recording. The issue of twenty thousand duplicate letters, each with one or more enclosures, offered an excellent occasion. This work had hitherto been arranged by the girls employed on it. The first change was crude, but it doubled the output. Further study reduced the distance the hands had to move, and finally a sequence of motions was arranged by means of which each hand at the completion of one motion was in position immediately to begin the next. The result under the new conditions was an increase of four times, the original rate. One girl devised a method of stamping envelopes which enabled her to work at a speed of between one hundred and one hundred and twenty per minute. Her work was done with marvellous rapidity and yet the girl hardly seemed to exert herself. Mr. Gilbreth's illustrations are taken from the trade with which he is thoroughly familiar, and as all physical work is represented by the sum of the movements of the worker, he found that almost everything was capable of improvement and recognising that a man has only a limited amount of energy available for his day's work, and that the limit must not be exceeded, he set about eliminating unnecessary movements. The bricklayer was relieved of all work that could be done by the labourer, and the latter had his part facilitated by new arrangements. Filling and facing bricks were provided on trays within easy reach of the bricklayer, and a tray of mortar was also suitably placed; scaffolding was modified; materials were lifted vertically by a hoist and, for certain classes of work, a fountain trowel was used which would lay mortar for 21 bricks. The labourer's barrow had a second wheel added and was so balanced that he could wheel a load of half a ton to the lift, and work was so arranged that two men of varying speeds as bricklayers could work harmoniously together. There is even a size of shovel with which a man can do more work than with any other size. Wherever motion study has been applied the workman's output has been doubled. This will mean for every worker either more wages or more leisure.

The science of motion study is keenly appreciated in all the popular sports. Success in cricket, football, tennis, polo, and billiards depends principally on the study that Mr. Gilbreth has so successfully applied to work, and yet how very few successful players have thought of applying this system to their daily occupation. Regarded in the new light there is not a craft practised in India that is not in need of a thorough overhaul and it will be found that it is in the trades giving the smallest return the greatest waste of movement and labour will be found. A cooly pushes a hand-cart with his arms half bent in a way involving the utmost fatigue, while in other countries a strap over the shoulder enables a man to pull the cart with half the labour. Another cooly pushes a plough in the groove of a tramrail to remove accumulations of dirt. His plough travels at a walking pace and just lifts the dirt on to the side of the rail to be thrown in again by the traffic. If the cooly gave his plough one push for every two of his steps he would throw the dirt quite clear of the rail for the plough when in motion would travel twice as fast as the man instead of going at the same rate. The long strings of bullock carts would have no place in a well-organised carrier's business. Each cart would start when loaded, keeping both the road and the depot clear of encumbrance, and saving much time. The cart itself would undergo a complete metamorphosis if its owner had the least notion of design. The faculty of analysing work and arranging it logically is highly developed in very few people, but it is a characteristic of all good workers and it may be cultivated by all who have work to do or to supervise. The widespread attention that Mr. Gilbreth's book has received both in the technical press, and among industries of the most diverse kind, is the best indication of its value. We can confidently recommend it to employers of labour and especially to the building contractor whose methods can only be described as deplorable. To the latter we would suggest that if he is without trade experience he might offer a prize to his maistries for useful suggestions, for it seems that the happy-go-lucky ways of building in Bombay are about to be stopped by stricter regulations. If the American workman's rate of work can be doubled by careful attention to detail, the economies possible with the Indian should be considerably more. The faculty of analysing methods of work of any kind should surely form an important element in the training of the children of workmen, but it is conspicuously absent in Mr. Gokhale's scheme of elementary education. He probably never heard of it.

JACOB AND LOW. THE hereditary principle was once very strong in the Indian services; the competitive system has weakened it somewhat in these latter days, but still it is strong enough and we find in the Civil and Army lists of the present day scores of names which have already become famous in the annals of British India. In yesterday's obituary there are ten names which illustrate well this hereditary connection of English families with India. The name of Jacob has been rendered famous in the past generations, and the death of Colonel Sydney Jacob reminds us of the services of his family in this country. He was one of the several sons of General William Jacob, a skilled officer of the old Bombay Artillery whose services in Afghanistan, Sind and other wars of the Company's Government have been overshadowed by the distinguished record of his brother Sir George Le Grand Jacob, and above all by the brilliant career of his famous cousin, John Jacob of Jacobabad. The Indian Mutiny brought both of these into general notice, but in truth the fame of both was already made before that crisis heightened it. All of these Jacobs belonged to the Bombay Army, and George as well as John tried his practice hand in the province of Gujarat and Kathiawar in the political charge of which they were employed. George was seven years older than his cousin John and survived him for twenty-three years dying in 1881 at seventy-five. He was remarkable even among officers of the old school for the love which he bore to the natives of this country among whom his active life was passed and the City of Bombay has a very pleasing memorial of this love in the fine drinking fountain designed by his nephew Sir Swinton Jacob, brother of the late Colonel Sydney Jacob, that has been erected in the locality called after him Jacob's Circle. His fame was made chiefly in Kathiawar and the Southern Maratha Country, and he founded specially for persons coming from these parts of the Presidency a scholarship in the University. Another of his benefactions for the natives of the Presidency is a valuable prize also in connection with the University for the best essay on the benefits to India of British Rule. He had won the confidence of the Native Princes and their subjects in a remarkable way, and the last service he rendered in this country showed his great insight into native character. When mutiny broke out in a regiment stationed at Kolhapore, with a mere handful of troops he boldly went and disarmed it, thus by his intrepedity bearing down any opposition that could be offered. When a few days later the city also grew troublesome and closed its gates against him, he at once blew open one of the gates, put the rebels to flight, seized the ringleaders, tried them by drum-head court-martial and executed thirty-six of them on the spot. Thus he saved the poor inhabitants of Kolhapore from further mischief into which they would have been led by their mutinous leaders. His prompt and vigorous measures saved the whole Southern Maratha Country from the flames of rebellion. His cousin John Jacob was even more successful with natives, especially of a wild character like Sindis and Baluchis over whom his mastery was wonderful. He turned them on the frontier and made excellent soldiers of them to fight our battles. His worthy memorial is the town of Jacobabad which he literally called out of the wilderness into existence, and a village that had not fifty souls in it was in ten years transformed into a flourishing town of twelve thousand. Lord Dalhousie most fittingly gave it its name in 1851, after Jacob its creator, who devoted himself to its development and died there in 1858 at the early age of 46. A brother of John was also in the Indian service but he was a more pacific renown though also belonging to the Army, by his sterling astronomical work at Poona.

General Sir Robert Low, the other name in the obituary was the distinguished scion of a well known Anglo-Indian family. He himself served in the Indian Army for half a century taking part in nearly all the great conflicts of the period, from the Mutiny down to the Chitral Expedition which was considered at the time a masterpiece of the art of war, so perfect was its organisation. He was the first head of the Bombay Army after the abolition of its separate Commander-in-Chief in 1895, and continued at this post till 1903 when he retired. His father was also a well-known soldier, whose career in the Indian Army was even longer, for it began in 1805 soon after the memorable campaigns, Lake and Wellington, and ended in 1858 when he retired from the military membership of Supreme Council. In his younger days he had been trained by the famous Malcolm, whose views he imbibed and preached to the end of his career. Malcolm's immense knowledge of the people of this country and great love for them are matters of history, and Low inherited both from his master and carried them into a generation when they were somewhat out of fashion. Low thoroughly disliked the policy of annexation, which, he thought, alienated the sympathies of the people and helped greatly to bring on the crisis of the Mutiny which found him in the Governor General's Council. But he could not do much then being advanced in life and near retirement. His son has died at 73 but he lived longer still and died at 92 in 1880.

AUTOMATIC TELEPHONY. SIR HERBERT SAMUEL, the British Postmaster-General is quickly proving his sincerity in his expressed desire to make the British telephone service as up to-date and efficient as possible, when it is taken over by the Post Office. Telephonic communication has now become an incident in the every day life of every large city of the world, and important improvements of the instrument have become matters of world-wide interest. We may therefore briefly describe an experiment which Sir Herbert is instituting in Surrey in order to settle which of the two best known systems of automatic telephony shall be introduced, when the Post Office assumes charge of the telephone installations of the United Kingdom. There is nothing more irritating to the busy man, who is a frequent user of the telephone, than the delays which occur in the exchange, and the tart replies which sometimes fall from the lips of lady operators—for instance, when in a desperate hurry one tries to ring up a certain house or firm, to be told "number engaged." Therefore the automatic system, which seeks to eliminate all trouble with exchanges and operators must if it works smoothly go far to remove the principal disadvantages of the telephone. The two systems, which are most in use at the present day are the Strowger and the Lorimer. The first is mostly used in the United States, where such extensive installations as these of Chicago and San Francisco are fitted with it, while the Lorimer is better-known in Canada. The two are very distinct. In the Lorimer, for instance, there is a continuously running plant, whether calls are being made or not, while the Strowger has the advantage that no movement is made until the subscriber actually commences to call. The equipments, which are to be used in the Post Master-General's experiment are known as "full-automatic," that is, after the subscriber has automatically secured the subscriber to whom he wishes to speak, the line is automatically cleared after the conversation is finished; all apparatus is restored to the normal working condition by the replacing of the receiver on the hook. A subscriber's instrument on an automatic telephone system is fitted with a movable disc containing ten finger-holes. Each finger-hole is numbered from 0 to 9, and any number is made up by inserting the finger in the holes that go to make up the number wanted and pulling the disc round each time until it reaches a stop, when it returns to the original position. In America, it is claimed that all the facilities given at the existing types of manual exchanges are repeated on the automatic, and in some instances with a greater degree of flexibility. Junction work, it is said, is practically eliminated. The ringing of the called subscriber is automatic. Calls are metered or registered and arrangement are made for unregistered calls when talking to officials. In England, however, there is considerable difference of opinion among telephone experts as to the future of automatic telephony, but it is the desire of the Postmaster-General, to make the telephone system of the country as up-to-date as possible and no effort is to be spared in giving a trial to anything which will conduce to that end. The controversy as to the relative working cost of automatic telephony compared with the existing manual system will, to a large extent, be decided by the experiment to be undertaken by the Post Office. Should the system eventually be adopted by the Post Office at Home it would undoubtedly quickly extend to India and the Dominions, so that we shall look for news of the experiment with more than ordinary interest.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Caledonia," with the outward mails of the 28th ultimo, left Aden at 4 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 5 a.m., on Friday next.

COMMANDER G. Tomlin, from navigating officer of the battleship "London" (Atlantic Fleet), has been appointed in a similar capacity to the "Medina," which will convey the King and Queen to India.

BOMBAY ABKARI POLICY.

II.

A MARKED CONTRAST.

The contrast between the two five year periods to which reference was made in yesterday's article is extremely marked. During a period of slow recovery from a crushing calamity, Government refrained from increasing the rates of still head duty on country spirit and recorded consumption rose by an average of 1,15,674·4 gallons a year. In the next following period which may be regarded as one of re-established prosperity, still-head duty rates were increased in nearly all districts, and establishments were reorganised and improved and the average annual increase in recorded consumption was only 23,902·8 gallons. If the quinquennium is examined in detail the highest figure of recorded consumption is found in the year 1907-8, following the very favourable agricultural season of 1906-7; the total reached 2,600,973 gallons, or 8·1 drams per head, calculated on the population of 1901. 1908-9 was a Sinhast year, and there was a fall to 2,324,319 gallons, or 7·2 drams per head. The following year saw a rise to 2,369,101, or 7·3 drams per head only, though the agricultural season was distinctly favourable, the labouring classes were in receipt of good wages, and marriage festivities were resumed. It would be natural to expect that in such circumstances the fall in 1908-9 would have been more than recovered; and the fact that there was only a slight and partial recovery must be due to other than natural causes. The artificial cause cannot be other than the greater costliness of liquor due to enhancements of taxation in the form of still-head duty. During the years following 1903-4 the attempt was made to enhance taxation in the form of license fees decided by unrestricted bidding in auction. But it was soon found that unrestricted auctions failed to produce the effect desired; they did, indeed, increase revenue, but they tended rather to increase than to diminish consumption. During the last years of the quinquennium, therefore, very strict limitations were imposed on auction-bidding; and under restricted auctions the tendency of the auction purchasers to force consumption was stopped. Thus in the years 1908-9 and 1909-10 an artificial cause which had tended to increase consumption was removed, and an effective check on consumption was imposed in the shape of enhanced still head duties. In the famine year, 1899-1900, the rate per head was 5 drams, calculated on the population of the census of 1891. The population by that census was 16,018,190; by the census of 1901, 15,330,466; by that of 1911, it is 16,104,955 (preliminary or provisional total). On these figures the population of 1907-8 may be calculated at 15,795,159 and on this population the recorded consumption of that year amounts to only 7·9 drams per head, L. P.

THE RECORDED CONSUMPTION PER HEAD

for the year 1909-10 was 7·3 drams per head, calculated on the recorded population of the census of 1901. Since the census of 1911, shows an increase on the population of 1901, it is reasonable to conclude that if the rate per caput were calculated on the population existing in 1909-10, it would be less than 7·3 drams per head. On the population of 1911, the consumption of 1909-10 gives a rate per caput of only 7·06 drams per head. This rate is practically identical with the rate for 1904-5 (7·05) calculated on the population of 1901. Calculated on the probable population in 1904-5, the rate per that year in 6·9 per head L. P. It may be said with safety that the increase in the total volume of recorded consumption since the recovery from the famine years is fully accounted for by the increase in population and the transfer from unrecorded to recorded consumption due to improved Abkari establishments and methods.

In the years previous to the passing of the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878, there was no organised Abkari administration; annual records of consumption are not available for any year previous to 1880-81; nor are complete statistics available until 1889-90. A special enquiry made in 1867-68, of which the results are quoted in the Administration Report for 1907-08, showed that the consumption was then 14 drams per head, excluding the Town and Island of Bombay. The drams are not L. P. and the exact equivalent in L. P. drams cannot be stated, for want of information as to the strength of the spirit then distilled, on which no check was kept. If the average strength be taken at 25° U. P., the consumption outside Bombay Town and Island was 10·5 drams per head. In Bombay City in 1872-3, the earliest year for which statistics are available, with a population of 644,405, there were drunk 907,445 gallons 25 U. P., which is equal to 50·4 drams per head L. P. (In 1875-6 the quantity was 979,295 gallons 25 U. P). Abkari administration on systematic methods was taken in hand in Bombay City in 1876-7, and in the mofussil in 1877-8. In 1883-4 the recorded consumption in Bombay had fallen to 698,396 gallons 25° U. P., and for the whole of the districts for which by that year the reforms had rendered statistics available the recorded consumption had come down to 8·3 drams per head L. P. In 1889-90 the first year, as already noted, for which complete statistics are available—it had sunk, on the population figure of an expiring census period to 6·5 drams per head L. P.; in 1891-2, on the new census figures it was only 5·5. In the famine year 1899-1900, the recorded consumption on the census figures of 1891 was only 5 drams per head L. P.

THUS THE FOLLOWING COURSE OF RECORDED CONSUMPTION IS CLEARLY TRACED.

In the mofussil before Abkari administration was organized recorded consumption per head was 14 drams or varying strength, probably about 10.5 drams per head L.P.; in Bombay City it was 50.4 drams per head L. P. In the years following the gradual introduction of improve methods, the highest recorded consumptions in drams L. P. were 9.5 in 1880-1, and 8.3 in 1883-4; these figures are for portions only of the Presidency. In 1891-2, when revised census figures as well as statistics for all districts were first available, it was 6.4; in 1899-1900 on the same population it was 5 only; in 1907-8 it reached 8.1 on the census figures of 1901, or 7.9 on the population calculated as then existing; in 1909-10 it was 7·3 on the old census figures, or on the census figures of 1911, 7·06. In the years preceding the reforms, there was no check on unlicensed distillation and the amount of unrecorded consumption was unquestionably very large, in addition to the high figure of recorded consumption. During the years of the introduction of systematic Abkari administration, lasting from 1876-7 to 1889-90, it is certain that much was done to check illicit distillation and illicit import from foreign territory; it is also certain that a great deal remained to be done in this respect. In succeeding years,

AGREEMENTS WITH NATIVE STATES

were systematically arranged, by which the unrecorded consumption due to illicit import was materially decreased; and illicit manufacture has been continuously reduced by improving the organization and working of the staff. There has, therefore, been in the last 20 years a considerable transfer from unrecorded to recorded consumption, the amount of which is not possible to state statistically. This transfer has, of course, affected materially the figures of recorded consumption especially during the later years of the period in question, because it is in these years that the arrangements with Native States and the reorganisation of methods and of establishments have been brought more fully into effect. There can be no doubt that in certain districts there is still a considerable amount of unrecorded consumption, for illicit, manufacture has, by no means, been suppressed in such districts as Thana, Khandesh and Kaira, nor has illicit import from foreign territory been stopped on certain frontiers. In the last 30 years therefore unrecorded consumption has been reduced to a large extent, but still exists as a considerable factor in the total consumption; while recorded consumption has, notwithstanding the large accession from the unrecorded, been brought to a figure less by about 3 drams per head L. P. than that existing in the days before the genius of Sir C. B. Pritchard reformed the Abkari administration. In Bombay City the fall is from 50·4 drams per head L. P. in 1872-3 to 26·9 in 1909-10.

SO MUCH FOR "MINIMUM CONSUMPTION" WHAT ABOUT "MAXIMUM REVENUE"?

The total revenue from country spirit for the Presidency excluding Bombay City and Sind was in 1867-8, Rs. 23,22,864; in 1907-8, Rs. 76,01,522. For Bombay City it is impracticable to extract the country spirit revenue for early years, since the records do not separate out the revenue from spirit distilled from toddy from the revenue from undistilled toddy. From the Administration Report of 1879-80, it appears that the total Abkari revenue of the island for the 5 years ending 1876-7 averaged Rs. 8,28,451 a year; in 1907-8 the country spirit revenue alone was Rs. 32,29,775. The total country spirit realizations for the Presidency including Bombay city, but excluding Sind were in 1909-10 Rs. 1,15,35,428.

On a review of the Abkari administration since reforms were first mooted in 1867-8, it is established that the principles underlying the summary phrase "a maximum revenue on a minimum consumption" have been

SUCCESSFULLY APPLIED.

The decrease in the number of shops is from 4,678 excluding Bombay in 1867-8 to 2,237, including Bombay in 1909-10.

It is manifestly absurd to compare the receipts from country spirits in the various provinces and from them draw the inference that the province in which the revenue is largest is the most addicted to intoxicants. The revenue from country spirit in Bombay (excluding Sind and Aden) and in Madras in 1909-10 was Rs. 1,18,57,771 and Rs. 1,17,57,841 respectively; Bombay raised from country spirit a revenue larger than that of Madras by almost exactly 1 lakh; and in the matter of country spirit the consumption in Bombay was, as already seen, just over 7 drams per head L.P., while in Madras it was barely 2 drams. Madras has carried further than Bombay *in respect to country spirit* the principle of "maximum revenue on minimum consumption." But it makes up for a comparatively low spirit consumption by an immense amount of toddy-drinking. The Madras Abkari Administration Report for 1909-10 shows that in 1908-9 (the figures for 1909-10 are not complete) 104,955,902 gallons of toddy were drunk and 2,757,692 trees were tapped. Contrast the Bombay statistics in the mofussil, 275,126 trees tapped—almost exactly 1-10 of the Madras figure—and 17,775 trees tapped in Bombay City for distillation of spirit as well as toddy drinking; 6,347,029 gallons of toddy sold, apart from what was consumed under domestic consumption licenses. The Madras toddy revenue was Rs. 1,24,11,094; that of Bombay, Rs. 18,02,998. Roughly Madras consumes about 10 times as much toddy as Bombay, but raises from it a revenue less than seven times as great. The bulk of alcoholic liquors consumed is obviously greater in Madras than in Bombay. Turning to

THE OTHER SIDE OF INDIA,

in Bengal, the receipts from country spirits in 1909-10 were Rs. 86,45,609 only. But no comparison is possible between this unfortunate province and Bombay with its organised Abkari administration; for in Bengal a very large portion of the country is even yet under the out-still method of management, which as every one interested in Abkari matters knows, is no system at all. The report shows a consumption of 10,95,069 gallons L. P., and a population of 50,722,067, which gives a consumption of a little over 1 dram per head. The figures are totally unreliable, being in many instances based on averages; and they necessarily exclude entirely the consumption in the extensive outstill areas. Bengal is a very long way yet from "a maximum revenue on a minimum consumption." It does not yet even know what its consumption is. But for any abstemiousness in respect to country spirit, which may conceivably exist, it makes up by consuming 85,417 seers of opium, 135,733 seers of ganja and 42,455 seers of bhang. Bombay is content with 45,240 seers of opium, 41,389 seers of ganja and 7,102 seers of bhang. Similarly the United Provinces run to great excess in intoxicating drugs:—1,52,091 seers of bhang, 49,632 of charas and 7,687 of ganja, besides 67,067 of opium. The Punjab again 82,685 seers of bhang in addition to large quantities of charas and opium, and 1,08,555 seers of poppy heads.

The futility of comparing one province with another in respect to the revenue derived from, and the consumption of, one particular excisable article is surely too obvious to need further elaboration. Madras and Bombay raise nearly equal revenues from country spirit, though the former consumes much less than the latter; Bengal lags far behind in its country spirit administration—large areas are still in the dark ages of out-stills, where consumption is unchecked and uncontrolled; and this province and all Northern India indulge in the worst form of intoxicant hemp-drugs to a degree unparalleled in the West and South. That Madras and Bombay are far ahead of the northern provinces in their excise revenue is not evidence of greater indulgence by those Presidencies in the use of intoxicants; but demonstrates their great advance in controlling consumption and in making those who indulge pay for the luxury.

THE Portuguese Minister of Finance, on the 19th July, asked the National Assembly for a Bill of Indemnity on account of the expenditure of £330,000, on the recent mobilization of the Reserves and the general measures for the defence of the Republic against the Portuguese conspirators.

A DESPATCH has been received from the Secretary of State on the treatment of premium received or discount paid on renewals of guaranteed debenture bonds.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the permanent retention of the appointment of Chief Conservator of Forests in the Central Provinces.

THE STRIKES IN ENGLAND.

PRICES OF FOOD RISING IN LONDON.

Arbitration Award in Favour of Dockers.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 6.

At a mass meeting of 14,000 strikers in Trafalgar Square, to-day, Sir Albert Rollit's award was announced. The men are to have the desired increases in pay, and pay for overtime. The announcement was received most enthusiastically.

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

Sir Albert Rollit's award has relieved the tension, but the situation is not otherwise improved.

It is expected that sixty thousand men will be idle to-morrow. The lightermen and coal porters will confer with their respective employers to-morrow, under the auspices of the Board of Trade.

The prices of food in London are rising. The Medway ports are also affected, and the shipment of Government stores is impeded.

The strike of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway men at Liverpool has spread to Manchester and other places. Twelve thousand men are out.

LONDON, AUGUST 6.

The executive of the London Carmen's Trade Union has decided to order a strike, owing to the Masters' delay in dealing with the Union's demands. Twenty-five thousand men are affected.

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

The seriousness of the strike position is due to the carmen and other workers having come out. Consequently, although the demands of twenty thousand dockers have been conceded, they refuse to resume work until the demands of all workers have been satisfied. The work in London is thus more seriously hampered than hitherto, while, further, the Transport Workers Federation threatens to bring out a hundred thousand men unless a speedy settlement is reached.

The strike of the Lancashire Railwaymen, who demand a fifty-four hours week and two shillings' advance in wages, is spreading rapidly. Three Railways are involved.

Indian Mail Delayed.

LONDON, AUGUST 7

As a result of the strike at Tilbury, the P. and O. steamer "Arabia" landed her passengers at Southend. The mails will be landed to-morrow.

THE VETO BILL CRISIS.

Mr. Balfour's Motion.

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

Although the result is a foregone conclusion, interest for the moment centres in the debate on Mr. Balfour's motion. No official amendment is forthcoming, but the Government will probably support Mr. Crawshay-William's amendment, declaring that the Ministers' advice to the King is the most proper and most practical method, by which the determination of the people can be enabled to prevail against the obstinate opposition of an unrepresentative Second Chamber.

All parties have issued urgent whips.

CONSTANTINOPLE FIRE FUND.

Begum of Bhopal's £5,000 Donation.

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUGUST 6.

The Begum of Bhopal has subscribed five thousand pounds to the fund for the sufferers by the recent fires.

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUGUST 7.

The Sultan has received the Begum of Bhopal, who was presented by the British Ambassador.

S. S. "COLUMBIA" COLLIDES WITH ICEBERG.

A Narrow Escape.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 7.

The Anchor liner "Columbia" collided yesterday with an iceberg in a fog off Cape Race. Her bows were stove in. Tons of ice fell on her decks and the vessel had a most narrow escape.

She reached New York, however, without assistance, the voyage occupying four days.

SOCIALISTS INSULT THE KING.

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

The police broke up a Socialist meeting at Dublin, at which the speakers insulted the King. Two women were arrested.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, AUGUST 6.

The P. and O. Company's steamer "Caledonia" left here for Bombay at 4 p.m., to-day with the English mails of July 27th.

THE Burma Government are making strong representations to the Military authorities regarding site at the Mandalay Hill for the enshrinement of Buddha's relics found in India.

THE PERSIAN REVOLT.

Ex-Shah Denounced as an Infidel.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TEHERAN, AUGUST 7.

The Chief Mujtehid has denounced the ex-Shah as an infidel, and exhorts the people to unite in the defence of Persia.

Ain-ed-Dowlah has been appointed Governor-General of Azerbaijan.

BAGHDAD, AUGUST 6.

Fighting has occurred on the Tigris. The Lynch steamers are unable to proceed.

ALLEGED ESPIONAGE AT BREMEN.

An Englishman Arrested.

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

The *Lokalanzeiger* states that a well connected Englishman has been arrested at Bremen for espionage in connection with the North Sea coast. If the suspicions of the authorities are correct, states the paper, the arrested man must take a delight in dangerous escapades. He is a lawyer of twenty-five years' of age and an officer in the Yeomanry.

LATER.

The Bremen arrest is confirmed.

AMERICAN STEEL TRUST.

Mr. Roosevelt and Committee of Investigation.

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 7.

Ex-President Roosevelt, voluntarily testifying before the Committee of investigation appointed by Congress into the methods of the Steel Trust, accepted the entire responsibility for the much-criticised sale of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company to the Steel Corporation, declaring that the deal stopped the panic of 1907. Mr. Roosevelt added that whatever he did was absolutely wise and right.

CONCESSIONS TO ALBANIANS.

Club's Memorial to Turkish Government.

LONDON, AUGUST 6.

The Albanian Club in Constantinople has memorialised the Government recommending an extension of the privileges, granted to the Malissori, to the Moslem Albanians.

THE KING'S MOVEMENTS.

Return to London.

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

King George returns to London to-day.

LATER.

King George and Queen Mary have returned to Buckingham Palace.

POPE PIUS X'S ILLNESS.

ROME, AUGUST 7.

His Holiness the Pope has had a slight relapse and is suffering from a cold and gouty pains. The Doctors have ordered him to remain in his room.

DACCA CONSPIRACY CASE.

Sentences on Accused.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, AUGUST 7.

Mr. Coutts, Additional Sessions Judge, delivered judgment in the Dacca Conspiracy case to-day. He disagreed with the verdict of the assessors and sentenced Pulin Beharee Dass, Ashutosh Dass Gupta and Jotirmoy Roy to transportation for life, seventeen of the accused to ten years' and fourteen of the accused to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each. Sukhendra Mohan Sen, in consideration of his having cut off his connection with the *samity*, was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment. The remaining eight accused were acquitted as no case was made out against them. The Judge held that the conspiracy was sufficiently proved. It is understood that the accused will now appeal to the High Court.

ADDRESS TO MAHARAJA OF DARBHANGA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 7.

A deputation of the *Sanatan Dharma Sabha* waited recently upon the Maharaja of Darbhanga at his residence and presented an address. The members of the deputation, in welcoming the Maharaja to Simla, eulogised his services as the representative leader of the orthodox Hindu community all over India and briefly referred to his manifold charities.

The Maharaja briefly replied.

The members of the deputation were then introduced by the Honorary Secretary, Dharma Mahamandal.

BREACHES ON BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, AUGUST 7.

Owing to four small breaches between Hatta Road and Gondia on the Satpura Railway, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, the passengers and mail of the 63 down, Jubbulpore to Gondia train and the passengers of the 5th and 64-up, Gondia to Jubbulpore trains yesterday were diverted via Kutni and Jubbulpore. The transhipment of passengers is hoped to be arranged for to-day and the trains will run as usual from to-morrow, the 8th instant.

IT is settled now that Major Waghorn, R.E., will receive Exchange Compensation allowance while holding the appointment of Deputy Manager of the N. W. Railway.

MIDNAPORE DAMAGE SUIT.

Rs. 1,000 Damages Awarded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 7.

At the High Court, to-day, Mr. Justice Fletcher began to deliver judgment in a suit brought by Peary Mohun Das claiming damages of Rs. 15,000 against Mr. D. Weston, Moulvi M. Huq and Inspector Lalmohun Guha; the case is better known as the "Midnapore Damage Suit". The judgment was a very lengthy one, and began with a history of the case. On June 15, Santosh, son of the plaintiff, was appointed as Police Sub-Inspector. On 13th June Santosh returned from Ranchi. On July 3, Ashu, another son of the plaintiff, who was working at the Post Office at Midnapore, was transferred to Muzaffarpore. On July 8, Peary's house was searched and Santosh was arrested, and a bomb was found there. The bomb was sent to Mr. Weston who sent it again to the Chemical Examiner who found it to contain a yellow mixture used in throw-down bombs. It was supposed to be dangerous at close quartere. The plaintiff said this bomb was kept there by a boy servant Banamali at the instigation of the Moulvi. On July 23, plaintiff was arrested in the Court. The plaintiff alleged that, prior to his arrest, he was threatened by the police. Santosh, made a confession, said to be made at the tuition of the Moulvi and Lalmohun, in the hope that by this his father would be released. This confession was retracted, then followed more house searches and thirty persons in all were arrested.

Continuing his judgment Mr. Justice Fletcher stated at some length the several stages which led up to the Midnapore Bomb Conspiracy case. On the 9th of October the case against all accused except three was withdrawn. These three, Jogjiban, Santosh and Suren were convicted, but the last two were acquitted by the High Court. After that the plaintiff brought this suit alleging that the arrest was in furtherence of a conspiracy to injure the plaintiff and with the object to make his son confess. The defence is that the arrest was made in good faith. His Lordship then traced the incidents from the Partition of Bengal leading up to the arrest of the accused in the Conspiracy case. Rakhal and Rahman were appointed as police informers. His Lordship observed that no reliance could be placed on the statements made by them unless corroborated by independent evidence. Rahman was an unscrupulous witness and could not be believed, Rakhal was a bad character and he was convicted of perjury in this very case. His Lordship did not believe the story of exhibiting the bomb and Mr. Dutt asking Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerjee to send the bomb to Midnapore. About plaintiff's story of placing the bomb in his house by Banamali at the instigation of the Moulvi his Lordship observed, that unless Kartic, the constable who is said to have taken Banamali to the Moulvi, was produced could be believed, but the plaintiff did not do it. His Lordship did not believe the story told by Dr. Bunkim Chandra Ghose about his interview with Jamini Mullik and the story of the find of a bomb in Baroda, Dutt's house is impossible to believe, His Lordship then referred to the recording of the first information by an able officers of the Calcutta C. I. D. and passing through higher European police officers and the Attorney, Mr. Withal. The Judge observed that it showed that Mr. Withal was ignorant of the provisons of thes law and both the Moulvi and Lalmohun in writing out reports deliberately set aside the provisions of law.

His Lordship then criticised the evidence of witnesses produced in the Court. Dealing with the documentary evidence his Lordship held that Exhibit 61 was a forgery, but the diary of Mr. Weston and Hadrill showed that they had nothing to do with it, nor did they think it was not genuine,

In conclusion his Lordship found first that the story given in the alleged reports of Rakhal Laha was not in fact a true story; secondly, that the plaintiff had not proved that the bomb found in his house on the 8th July 1908, was placed there at the instigation of the Moulvi; thirdly, that Mr. Weston believed the story given in the later reports of Rakhal Laha to be true; fourthly, that Moulvi and Lal Mohan did not believed the story set out in the alleged reports of the informer owing to their trying to procure false evidence and tutoring confessing prisoners and others; fiftbly, the reason for the plaintiff's arrest to put pressure on his son Santosh to confess and not under the belief or suspicion that he had anything to do with the bomb found in his house or because he was the owner of the house. As regards the law points, his Lordship found that the suit was maintainable and not barred by limitation and that the defendants were not entitled to notice under Section 80.

In the result his Lordship found for the plaintiff and ordered him the sum of Rs. 1,000 as damages with costs on Scale No. 2.

As regards the observation of unprofessional conduct against Mr. K. B. Dutt, his Lordship found Mr. Dutt was justified in acting as counsel for the plaintiff and that he was satisfied with Mr. Dutt's explanation as to why he did not go to the witness box. His Lordship regretted to observe that the rule relating to the professional conduct was not observed by Mr. Dutt's opponents.

DELHI DURBAR PEOPLE'S FETE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, AUGUST 7.

The Committee to arrange details for the People's Fete to be held here during the Durbar commence its sittings to-day with the Commissioner of Delhi as President and the members are Captain Malik Umar Hayat Khan of Tiwana, Hon. Lala Sultan Singh, Hakim Ahmed Saiyed Khan and Rai Bahadur Lal Hardian Singh.

Sir Louis Dane who resumed charge as Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab will stay at the Circuit House, Delhi for a few days in connection with the arrangements for People's Fete and will go to Simla on 9th or 10th instant.

PUNJAB RIVER SURVEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 7.

A good deal of excellent work is being performed by the Survey Department in surveying courses and tracts of the Punjab rivers. During 1910 the Punjab Riverine Survey Department continued its work of traversing and laying down base lines for future demarcation and survey of river in boundaries and for general co-ordination of cadastral surveys of the Punjab Government.

THE Maharaja of Darbhanga has been conferring with Major-General Drummond, and settling the details of the Oriental Pageant to be held in Calcutta, during the Royal visit. Major-General Drummond has been specially deputed by the Government to assist the Pageant Committee.

SIMLA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

Opened by the Viceroy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 7.

The Viceroy opened the Simla Fine Arts forty-fourth annual Exhibition this afternoon. Accompanied by Captain Muir, their Excellencies Lord and Lady Hardinge were received by Mr. Bevan Petman, Honorary Secretary, and General Sir Arthur Barrett, Col. Sir A. R. Mackenzie, the Hon'ble Mr. H. L. Jenkins, the Hon'ble Sir A. M. Ker and Mr. Swynnerton. As they entered the reception room their Excellencies were greeted by a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen among whom were Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, the Maharaja of Durbhunga, Sir James and Lady Walker, Lady Ker, Mrs. Bevan Petman and nearly the whole of Simla Society.

His Excellency at the request of the committee declared the exhibition open and led the way into the saloon. The band of the 10th Hussars played and the assembly moved about intent on raveling in the numerous works of arts that surrounded them. The Maharaja of Durbhunga was more than keen in his scrutiny of the gems around him and made some valuable purchases including the famous Major Mollyneux's canvas "Valley of Sind and Kashmir."

BOYCOTT DAY.

Celebrated with a Swadeshi Mela.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 7.

Although no meeting was held to-day to celebrate the Boycott anniversary, all public squares and parks were guarded by the police both morning and evening. In the afternoon the opening ceremony of the Swadeshi Mela was performed by Mr. A. Chaudhri. Mr. Surendra Nath Banerji in asking Mr. Choudhri to take the chair said, "I have heard it said that fervour of Swadeshism has disappeared, but Swadeshi fervour is still with us and it will never die. Peace is our motto and the jarring note of controversy dies before the sacred temple of industrial development. Let me hope that at no distant date we shall see a Swadeshi Chamber and a Swadeshi Museum for the exhibition of Swadeshi articles."

Mr. A. Choudhri, in opening the Mela, made a short speech in the course of which he said, "I earnestly beg of you to consider this. What are you going to with the ten thousand young men who are idle and going about the streets of Calcutta? They are good sons, good brothers and good students. If the country is to be made at all it is to be made by them. I want to keep the idea of primary education always before you, but think of this first."

After this Mela was formally opened the assembly adjourned to the various staffs displaying articles of Swadeshi manufacture.

KARACHI EDITOR'S CASE.

Comments Held not Defamatory.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUGUST 7.

The District Magistrate of Karachi to-day, passed order on the complaint made by the Karachi Bar Association against Mr. John Cowen, Editor, *Sind Gazette*, for alleged defamation in the course of comments on the resolutions of the Association passed in May last. The Magistrate held that the Editorial concerning the Karachi Bar published in the *Sind Gazette* on May 31st was not defamatory and the expressions selected as most objectionable in the second article published on June 8th would not constitute a criminal offence of defamation even if all its other ingradients were proved. Accused was accordingly discharged under Section 253 of the C. P. Code.

HINDU UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

Misapprehensions Removed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, AUGUST 7.

The following resolutions were passed at the general meeting of the Board of Trustees, Central Hindu College, held yesterday :—

"That in view of the apprehension in the public minds that there is some danger of the Central Hindu College being used for the dissemination of doctrines which are not in consonance with its articles of association, the Board draws the attention of the Managing Committee to declare the objects of the institution, namely, that moral and religious training imparted in the Central Hindu College shall be in accordance with the Hindu Shastras and trusts to it to uphold and enforce this principle and to prevent putting forward within the institution of any propaganda that is not in consonance with it. Further this meeting cordially approved of the principles stated by the President of the Central Hindu College in her letter published in the *Leader* of 22nd April, viz., that such an order as that of the "Rising Sun" or "St. Star with East" ought not to be joined by those are in *statu pupillari* and reaffirms for general information the sense of its previous resolutions on the subject also stated by Mrs. Beasant in her letter above referred to, viz. that religious teaching in this institution is and shall be strictly confined to Sanatana Dharma text books published by this Board and records that this institution has nothing to do with above named orders.

"That in view of legal difficulties involved in the draft resolutions, the Board is of opinion that the time is not ripe for taking any action in regard to funds and property of this institution, but the Board desire to place on record its willingness to join hands with Mrs. Beasant and Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and to co-operate with them in the old ways in promoting the establishment of a Hindu University at Benares of which the Central Hindu College shall form an integral portion."

NOTHING is known by the Military authorities in India regarding the statement in a London telegram that trained dogs are to be employed in the Abor Expedition.

ONE of the usual effects of the continued drought up-country is the appearace of cholera owing to shortage of good drinking water. An epidemic of this disease has now occurred in Fyzabad and the neighbouring districts of Oudh, and due precautions are being taken by the local authorities to prevent it spreading. The Government of the United Provinces have been empowered by the Government of India to apply the Epidemic Diseases Act with this end in view.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 21.

A question being asked in connection with the anpointment of Lord Kitchener as his Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Cairo is whether the existing Army of Occupation is sufficient to fulfil the objects for which it is maintained. That army has a "role" to play, not merely in the Nile Delta, but also in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, and it may prove to be a factor of considerable importance in connection with the political situation in the Near East. There have been rumours on more than one occasion recently on the subject of an intention on the part of his Majesty's Government to augment the British garrison in the territories of the Khedive. These rumours may or may not have some foundation in fact, but the official visits of the Quartermaster-General and the Master-General of the Ordnance to Egypt, some months ago undoubtedly give them colour. The troops under Sir John Maxwell's orders enjoy the advantage of not only being commanded by their own general, but also being commanded by a superior general stationed for portions of the year in the Mediterranean, so that, on all ordinary questions concerning them, of the War Office must receive ample information and advice without having to resort to the expedient of despatching two Military Members of the Army Council to the scene to prosecute inquiries.

At present the Army of Occupation comprises a cavalry regiment, a horse artillery battery, a mountain battery (substituted for a garrison artillery company this year), a detachment of garrison artillery, an engineer company, five battalions (one company detached to Cyprus), and a suitable proportion of Army Service Corps, medical establishments, etc. These make up an establishment of 6063 of all ranks. Out of this force practically the whole of one battalion, the garrison artillery detachment, and certain minor detachments are stationed in Khartum, where they are under the orders of the Sirdar. Thus the actual garrison of the Nile Delta only consists for practical purposes of a cavalry regiment, two batteries and four battalions. That represents just about 5000 men, and taking into consideration the smouldering elements of disorder which are ever present in Cairo and Alexandria and the large cities dotted about the thickly populated country, it is open to question whether such a force is adequate. It is, moreover, at least equally open to question whether a body of British soldiers mustering barely 1000 men is sufficient to maintain British prestige in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and to cope with the difficulties that might arise in that vast region. It is not proposed to discuss this problem. It may, however, be pointed out here that there have been serious practical obstacles in the way of augmenting the Army of Occupation for some years past, obstacles which are perhaps now to some extent disappearing.

THE BARRACK PROBLEM.

In the first place writes the "Standard's" Military correspondent, there has been the problem of barrack accommodation. White troops must be comfortably housed in hot climates, and, although it might no doubt prove feasible to find room for a few more officers and men in the existing barracks of Cairo and Alexandria, the additions could not be large. New barracks are, however, under course of construction at Abbassiyeh. The building is being carried out under an arrangement with the Egyptian Government by which the cost is to be borne by Egypt, in return for the relinquishing of the Kasr-el-Nil barracks, which occupy a site of great value. Now, the cancelling of this arrangement, in so far as the surrender of Kasr-el-Nil is concerned, would have the result of, in due course, providing accommodation for an appreciable augmentation of the garrison of Lower Egypt. As regards the Sudan, on the other hand no increase of the white troops would apparently be possible without entirely new building operations being instituted. Another obstacle in the way of expanding the Army of Occupation—at least in the important matter of infantry—has been the want of the necessary troops. At present there are 74 line battalions abroad and 74 at home, so that to send an additional battalion to Egypt would mean the throwing of the linked-battalion system out of gear. (Actually there are 75 battalions on foreign service; but one of these is the Guards battalion in Egypt—the sudden demand for troops at the time of the "Tabah Incident' in 1906 saved the 3rd Battalion of the Coldstreams, which at the time was down for destruction, as one of the War Minister's economies.) That the expediency of reducing the garrison in South Africa must long have been under the consideration of the War Office, and it seems not unlikely that the opportunity furnished by the Imperial Conference may have been seized upon to sound Mr. Botha as to withdrawing some of the troops from a self-governing Dominion which contributes nothing towards their upkeep. The practical difficulties in the way of making appreciable additions to the force of British soldiers who stand for the peace of and prosperity of the basin of the Nile appear, in fact, to be passing away.

RUSSIAN ARMY SCANDALS.

In the Army Supply bribery case at Moscow the prosecuting counsel spoke for seven hours driving home the various charges against several score officers of the Russian army with irresistible force but considerable forbearance. No fewer than forty-six counsel for the defence have to be heard. To judge from the three that have so far spoken, the defence seems to the outsider merely to throw a blacker shade on the whole case by exhibiting the general moral standpoint of the Russian. For example, one defending counsel argued that "simply taking a bribe is an act which does not violate the principles either of religion or of morality, but it is against the 'honour of the uniform.'" Others laid emphasis on the unfortunate legal distinction between "bribe-taking without injury to the public service" and "to the injury of the public service."

As this distinction is carefully made in the Russian code of laws it cannot be denied that there is some encouragement given by the law itself to accept "expressions of thanks" for doing things which the State is supposed to pay its servants to do. A strong effort was made by several counsel to bring all the misdeeds of their clients under this section: the public, out of sheer goodness of heart, and sympathising with the position of officers inadequately remunerated by the State, had voluntarily given expression to their gratitude in a money form! If it were not based on a definite law this defence would seem merely insolent, but the court will probably have to hear it another score times or so before this trial ends. The Crown Prosecutor, however, has fully proved the existence of a private "cash-office" among the Army Supply Department officers who appointed one or more of their number to take in the "expressions of gratitude," and distribute them according to rank, influence, and a few other considerations.

An attempt has been made in the Press, presumably by friends of the accused, to turn the other side of the shield by showing that, notwithstanding all defects, the Army Supply Department at least did its work efficiently during the Japanese War. By reckoning only results obtained, and ignoring all questions of cost, a good case can be made out even for the most corrupt service in Russia. With a purse of Fortunatus probably even more corrupt and less capable officials could produce results as good. It would be more to the purpose if those qualified to do so would favour the Russian public with some estimate of how far this immemorial habit of regarding the State as a Fortunatus' purse was responsible for Russia's failure to turn early defeat into final victory.

Judgment was given on Thursday The Military Court sentenced five of the accused to loss of their rank and orders and of special rights in addition to three years, imprisonment. Of the remaining accused one was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and a-half, one to twenty months, eight to a year and a-half, thirty-five to one year, two to nine months and one to eleven months. Seven were found not guilty, among them being the representatives of the Thial firm. The bribes which were received were ordered to be refunded and will be devoted to charity.

ARMY AVIATORS.

The British Army manœuvres this year will be most interesting from the aviators' point of view, for the military authorities are making extensive preparations to put the Air Battalion to a very severe test in all their special duties with aeroplanes, dirigible balloons, and man-lifting kites. By the end of this month the Aeroplane Company of the Air Battalion will be in possession of a dozen monoplanes and biplanes of various types, the majority of which have been subjected to repeated trials to prove their military efficiency. For a month or more constant training has been going on at the headquarters of this company at [illegible] Salisbury Plain, and as this special [illegible] place in the early mornings, and the [illegible] is many miles away from any hab[illegible] training flights have been conducted i[illegible] secrecy. For some time it has been 'n[illegible] thing to see half a dozen or m[illegible] aeroplanes in the air at one time a[illegible] and the skill attained by the 'sp[illegible] ed officers who have been enrolled [illegible] military airmen is now of a very high order. About the middle of August the whole of the Aeroplane Company will be moved to Newmarket Heath, with a full complement of machines, to train over the area selected for the autumn manœuvres. Flights to the East Coast will be carried out, and a system of aerial patrols by which the coast can be efficiently watched from a central point well inland will be tried. During the manœuvres the company will be divided into sections and attached to the opposing forces. Dirigible balloons will also be used by the opposing forces, and to this end two new airships are being completed in the Army Aircraft Factory, at Farnborough. One is the reconstructed Gamma which proved so unsatisfactory a year ago in its extended flights. The gas envelope, some 160 feet long, was made of rubberised canvas, and proved quite unable to retain the very light oxygen gas with which the military balloons are inflated. The fabric leaked badly, the envelope needing constant replenishing to retain its lifting power. Now the airship has been remade and remodelled. New engines have been fitted to the double decks, and four, instead of two, wooden propellers will be used to drive her through space. The lifting power has been increased, and she will carry a crew of four beside two observers. The third of the airships to be built by the military authorities will be the Delta, a still larger dirrigible, which is now rapidly nearing completion. It is nearly two hundred feet long, and will carry a crew of ten. The gas envelope, which will be of gold-beaters skin, will have a capacity of over 150,000 cubic feet, and the engine's driving the double set of propellers will develop 150-h.p. It is not expected that this airship will be completed in time to take part in the manœuvres but the Beta, which did such good work last year, and the Gamma will be attached to the Red and Blue armies.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN ARMY.

Though the heat wave has not yet reached Vienna or Budapest, it would seem that the Premiers of both Austria and Hungary are counting on the dog days to take the vigour out of the Opposition parties and help the Government get through part of the Army Reform Bills in the two Parliaments before they begin their summer vacation. In Hungary the two factions of the Independence party have proclaimed their intention of obstructing the passage of the Bill to the utmost on the ground that it imposes new burdens without making any concessions to the Magyar national feelings in regard to the language and emblems. They also claim that the new Suffrage Bill should take precedence, and daily demonstrations are being held in Budapest in favour of the latter measure.

Count Khuen-Hedervary has rejoined by declaring that he will keep Parliament sitting all through July and August if necessary in order to force the Army Bill through. As already explained in "The Standard," the army reform project comprises not only the introduction of the two years' service, but also a very large raising of the number of recruits, which will ultimately increase the war strength of the Austro-Hungarian army by nearly a million.

In Austria, too, the new Premier, Baron Gautsch, wishes that at least one stage of the parallel Austrian Bill shall be disposed of during a month's summer session of the newly elected Parliament, which meets on the 17th inst. The parties, however, show the greatest reluctance to fall in with this plan, partly because the members do not wish to stay in Vienna during the hot weather, and partly because some of them, particularly the Czechs, do not feel inclined to grant the Government this favour without knowing more of their intentions.

GENERAL'S HEROIC ACT.

An act of dashing gallantry by General Fanshawe at the Dublin review had led to the general being personally congratulated by the King, and to the following note in General Orders :—The General Officer Commanding the 5th Division wishes to place on record, for information of all ranks, his appreciation of the conspicuous gallantry displayed by Brigadier-General G. A. Fanshawe, C.B.A. of the division, who placed himself in front of a fallen driver of the Royal Horse Artillery and prevented him from being ridden over by the 3rd Cavalry Brigade when galloping past at the royal review in Phœnix Park, Dublin, on the 11th inst. At the garden-party after the review the King sent for General Fanshawe, and personally expressed his appreciation of the genetal's courage and presence of mind. In consequence of the cloud of dust raised by the Artillery the general ran a great risk of being ridden down before the Hussars had time to open their ranks, but the Hussars smartly opened just in time. General Fanshawe's two aides de camp dismounted, and one of them placed his arm over the unconscious man, and in this way the whole remaining body of cavalry galloped past the little stationary group,

ALLEGED EVICTION FROM RAILWAY CARRIAGE.

Suit for Damages Dismissed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUGUST 7.

Mr. Fawcett, Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind, delivered judgment to-day in the suit filed by Mathradass Ramchand, Pleader of Hyderabad (Sind) against the Secretary of State for India claiming Rs. 1,000 as damages for the pain of mind caused to him in consequence of an alleged forcible eviction by the North-Western Railway Police Sergeant from a second class compartment of No. 7 up mail train at the Karachi Cantonment Station on the 25th May 1908. The plaintiff's suit was dismissed with costs.

DACOITIES AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 7.

Two cases of political dacoities are reported to the Howrah police to-day. It was said that on the 4th instant a band of young men numbering 25, armed with knives, lathis, axes and crowbars, wearing false whiskers and respectively dressed, raided the house of a merchant of Jagdishpur. After torturing the inmates they broke open boxes and chests, and decamped with ornaments and valuables. The dacoits then attacked another house. The police being informed they made enquiries, but no arrests have yet been made.

GROUNDNUT CROP FORECAST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 7.

The summary of first forecast of the groundnut crop for the year 1911-12 says the area under groundnut this year in five districts where the cultivation exceeds 1,000 acres is as at present estimated 106,245 acres, an increase of 6,114 acres over the area actually worked last year. In other districts from which no forecasts are received there are probably about 3,500 acres under groundnut, The crop which was sown is in a fair condition but in some districts more rain is wanted.

AN additional pension of Rs. 15 a month to Mrs. Lucy Green has been sanctioned.

IT is quite probable that Mr. Murphy, Executive Engineer, Bombay establishment, will be given an extension of his deputation in Europe to complete his course of studies, and fully qualify himself as a Land Surveyor for an appointment on the Bombay Improvement Trust.

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[illegible] CTIC.

Land Hunger.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, JULY 24.

After a brief but extremely busy sojourn in Europe Dr. Douglas Mawson, the leader of the Australian Antarctic Expedition which is to carry out important magnetic and Geographic surveys of portions of the South Polar regions immediately opposite the Australian coast line, is proceeding to the Eastern States by the R.M.S. Moreo, via Fremantle. While in Europe Dr Mawson spared no effort to further the interest of the expedition, and worked to such purpose that he received not only expressions of deep interest from the various scientific and public bodies in England but money and other substantial donations in the shape of supplies and so forth, representing in all some £30,000. Naturally, the question of funds is one of the most important factors determining the success or failure of the expedition, and it was in this connection Dr. Mawson in an interview said :—

"I was disappointed," he said shortly after my arrival in England to hear that the Commonwealth Government had deferred making any grant toward the expenses of this national undertaking for such the projected expeditim undoubtedly is—until the return of the Ministers who have been to the Coronation. I had thought that the extreme value of the work we propose to undertake would have called forth a ready response from the Australian Government without further ado, seeing that its object is directed to the advancement of Australian science and the encouragement of Australian commercial enterprise. In England the stimulating of interest and support was an entirely different proposition. There, the people, scientists, public men, and others, all displayed a keen interest in the expedition. Particularly, of course, was the attention aroused in scientific circles and, after hearing my plans, the Royal Geographical Society granted me £500 towards the funds of the expedition, this being equivalent to the amount donated towards Captain Scott's expedition to the South Pole. Among other generous donations received was £1,000 from Lord Strathcona who during his official connection with Canada, learned to take a deep interest in Arctic survey work. Lord Denman, the Governor-General designate of Australia, very kindly did much towards making my project known among influential people at home, and enlisting their sympathies. Besides granting me financial support himself, Lord Denman privately asked British Government for £2,000 towards my expedition, and on the afternoon of the day in which the request was made I received a letter from the Government stating that the amount had been granted."

THE FINANCIAL DIFFICULTY.

will prove an embarrassing one to the expedition. "Well, to some extent, it will, but I anticipate that Australians will not allow the difficulty to develop to such an extent that it will become a serious embarassment. Although there is a difficulty in the matter of funds, I cannot, on any account, afford to let a year slip by as parties from other nations are ready to proceed to the Antarctic coast line south of Australia. Knowing so much about the subject as I do from experience I am quite certain that it will be a most regrettable thing if representatives of foreign nations open up trading concerns on the Antarctic coast line, which is the birthright of Australia itself. Australians should be able to profit by the results of the expedition commercially as well as scientifically. In order that both these branches of the task of exploration I have set myself might be carried out with the greatest ease and safety I secured a fine vessel the Aurora with which I am confident splendid work will be accomplished. This purchase, combined with its expenditure entailed in procuring a quantity of equipment, including apparatus, furs and sledges, which could not be procured in Australia, resulted in our finances becoming slightly overdrawn. At the same time, it is cheering to know that the great initial items of expenditure have been met. Notwithstanding this, the cost of upkeep of the ship in commission with the large body of men attached to her, is very great, and I am in immediate need of futher pecuniary assistance. This, I trust will be provided for by the energetic committee already formed in the various States of the Commonwealth. As I have already stated, I have received about £20,000 in Great Britain, portion of this being cash and the balance made up in stores and equipment. It will be necessary for fully £30,000 to be raised in cash in Australia to ensure the success of the expedition, and I am trusting that this will be accomplished. I am in hopes that the Federal Government will provide a great proportion of this amount and that public-spirited citizens of the Commonwealth will make the balance good. A committee was appointed in Western Australia to raise funds, but so far as I am at present aware, no appreciable result has been achieved. To date, Sydney has contributed upwards of £4,500, Melbourne £1,000, and Adelaide £2,000. I am in expectation however, that the donation will be largely increased before the date of departure arrives. In addition, I hope that generous donation of stores and above all coal, will be forthcoming."

THE LAND HUNGER.

An interesting scene was presented at the deputation room, Government Offices, at Adelaide on Wednesday morning when some hundreds of applicants for land attended to give evidence. The Premier (Hon. J. Verran) was present and delivered a brief address. He promised to try to secure more comfortable quarters for the transaction of the business on which they had come, the Chairman of the Land Board (Mr. T. D. Porter) explained the nature of the work before that body. Between 800 and 900 applications had been received for about 132 blocks. In cases where applicants had merely filled in the forms without inspecting the blocks the board would take it that they were merely seeking to obtain possession of the land for speculative purposes and the applicants would have no chance of securing them. The board, which comprises Messrs. R. Kelly and E. Jones, in addition to the chairman, took the names in alphabetical order, with the exception that they had the evidence of women as soon as possible after the entrance into the crowded room in order to relieve them of the necessity of standing for long periods in the crush. The evidence was taken on oath. After 10 o'clock it was, difficult to enter or leave the packed room, and the chairman intimated at about 11 o'clock that arrangements had been made with the City Council to use at noon the Banqueting-room at the Town Hall and as the board would not be able to get beyond the letter C on the list by that time he asked those who were to come later to relieve the pressure by withdrawing from the room. At noon the proceedings, were transferred to the Banqueting-room where there was plenty of seating accommodation. A large number of young men, apparently the sons of farmers, were to be seen among the land-seekers but the applicants included persons in various walks of life. "Would you absolve me from the necessity of taking the oath," said one of the applicants, a woman, addressing the chairman, "I have religious scruples." "Certainly," was the reply. "I may say you are all at liberty to make an affirmation if you object to taking the oath." After the affirmation had been made, the Chairman remarked, "I see one or two of you laughing. I don't know what it was because you heard this lady refuse to take the oath, but if it was, you only show your ignorance," at which those present signified their acquiescence in the chairman's view by a murmur of applause.

FOR LAND-SEEKERS.

Senator Findley has been considering the suggestion of the Victorian Acting Premier that the Federal Government should inaugurate a series of land-seekers' excursions. This is to enable British European, and American farmers with capital to visit Australia at a minimum expense to inspect land available for settlement. It is proposed that each excursion should consist of 400 or 500 bona fide landseekers, and that all the expenses of transportation to and from Australia should be borne by the Commonwealth, and all the expenses of the inspection of land by the States. An additional suggestion was that the Commonwealth should contribute and pay cost of advertising in Great Britain, France and North America. From the proposals Senator Findley concludes that the McKenzie-Mead mission was disappointing and that the State Governments

[By Telegraph W Perth W. A.]

think the Commonwealth might succeed where they failed. Senator Findley considers that confirmation of this is shown in a statement published recently, that out of 1,850 immigrants who arrived in Victoria only 63 were land-seekers. Before anything definite is settled it is essential, he says that the State Premiers should supply him with specific information as to the actual extent and location of land which would be available for occupation by wheat-farmers, general farmers, fruit-growers, and irrigationists, with particulars as to cost in the event of any of the visitors determining to settle in Australia. "Unless the State," he adds are in a position to place facts of this character in a business-like way before practical farmers for whom such excursions might be arranged, the results would be as barren and dissappointing as that of the extensive tour undertaken by Messrs McKenzie and Mead."

WILY WIDOW AND CONFIDING FARMER.

A romantic story of a widow with farms and a matrimonially-inclined agriculturist of Tylden was before the City Court on Friday, when Isabella Goodson, an amply-proportioned lady of about 40 summers, was charged with having imposed on Duncan Clerk with intent to defraud him of a large sum of money. Clerk, a farmer, of Tylden, read an advertisement which stated that a lady possessing means and property desired to meet a middle-aged gentlemen with a view to matrimony. He said he wrote to the address given, and received a reply to the effect that the lady had £700 and property, and that her future husband would be required to have at least £200. The scene of the romance was next transferred to Melbourne, where Clerk met the accused, and renewed confidence in the lady was established by her production of deposit receipts on New Zealand banks for sums totalling £770. The desirability of the match was still more impressed upon the witness when the accused told him that she owned 2,000 acres of land in New Zealand. He asked her to marry him the same evening. (Laughter.) On the following day the accused told him of "a solemn promise" she had made to her husband shortly before he breathed his last. At her husband's death she had vowed that if ever she married again she would insist upon her second choice depositing £100 as guarantee of his good faith. The witness listened sympathetically, but had to admit that he did not have £100. The accused, however, was magnanimous, and upon finding that he possessed only £30 told him that would be sufficient. He obtained the required sum and was to have met the lady and transferred it to her. Fortunately, circumstances intervened at the last moment which prevented him from doing so.

Detective Howard explained what these circumstances were. He arrived at the rendezvous at Spencer-street before the money was handed over, and arrested the accused. She admitted to him that her name was not Goodson that she had no property in New Zealand, and that she was not a widow, but was living apart from her husband. Mr. Barnett, who appeared for the defendant, said he thought his client was more fool than knave. Even on his own evidence Clerk was as anxious to get the woman's money as she was to get his. His client was the mother of four little children, and he asked the bench to take into consideration the fact that no harm had been done. Mr. Cresswell, P.M., said it was a well-defined scheme to rob Clerk of £30. The man, of course, was a complete fool, who deserved to lose his money. Still, that was no excuse for the defendant's conduct. She was sententeneed to 14 days' imprisonment.

DIED AFTER BOXING CONTEST.

The inquest into the circumstances of the death of Harold Wooding, who expired shortly after taking part in a boxing tournament at the Fremantle Stadium, was concluded on Saturday. Occupying a seat in court were the men who are at present on remand on charges of manslaughter in connection with the fatality, their names being William Edge, W. Cameron, Michael Doorey (who officiated as referee at the fight), J. Rowlands (timekeeper), James Wilson (second for Edge), John See (second for Edge), and F. Guthrie and William Rouatt (seconds for the deceased). The medical testimony showed that death was due to oedema of the lungs and acute heart failure. There was nothing to show the cause of the heart failure. Dr. Barker, in his evidence, said there were no signs of heavy punishment on the deceased's heart, and failure might follow on concussion. He had never seen oedema follow on concussion, but it might follow on heart failure. Concussion arose from a fall, knock, or blow, or succession of blows. Repeated blows on the head would cause concussion of the brain, and concussion could exist some time before death. He did not think the deceased had oedema before the fight. The strenuous exercise, he thought, brought it on. After a retirement of 40 minutes the jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from oedema, following on heart failure. A rider was added to the effect that the jury considered that in future medical examinations of boxers should always be made before a contest. The eight men were then committed for trial on a charge of manslaughter.

VICTORIAN RAILWAY SMASH.

A sensational railway accident occurred last night on the Ballarat line, about half a mile from Gordon. Three railway employes, Archibald Anderson, 30 years of age, line repairer; Michael O'Donnell, 28, line repairer; and D. Graham, 52, ganger, were riding home on a trolly in the direction of Bradshaw Creek, where they reside, when they were met by a light engine, being driven from Melbourne to Ballarat by Driver F. Dillean with John Ellis as fireman There was a misty rain falling at the time and the trolly was skimming down the steep bank at about 15 miles per hour. It was struck by the engine when rounding a steep curve with the result that the three men on the trolly were hurled 20 or 30 yards off the permanent way and the trolly smashed to pieces O'Donnell, who was a married man with a young family, was instantly killed, while Anderson sustained shocking injuries. Both his legs were broken and he received terrible injuries to his head. He was taken in an unconscious state to the Ballarat Hospital by the Adelaide express and his condition last night was critical. Graham who was only slightly injured was taken to his home at Bradshaw. It is stated that the light engine was travelling at about 25 miles per hour at the time of the accident, and that the driver was not aware of the approach of the trolly till a collision was unavoidable.

SETTLEMENT IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

A departmental statement of lands applied for under the Crown Lands Acts and Closer Settlement Acts, and the areas set apart during the 26 weeks ended July 5, when compared with the returns for the first half of the previous year, clearly indicate the great set-back settlement has received under the Labor regime. In the first place only 676 new settlers have been provided for, as against 998 in the first six month of 1910, while the total area taken up in original and additional holdings was 653,701 acres, as compared with 885,357 acres for the first half of last year. Then again, the total area made available for settlement in the original and additional blocks has dropped from 782,254 acres for the opening half of 1910 to 429,405 acres for the past six months. In pursuance of his leasehold policy the Minister of Lands has made only 2,277 acres available under C.P. and C.L. tenure during the past half-year. This compares with 230,090 acres for the first half of 1910.

NE TEMERE DECREE.

At various demonstrations in Sydney on Sunday the Ne Temere decree was severely criticised by several speakers. At the Adelphi Theatre the Rev. P. J. Stephens said the decree meant that if he married two Roman Catholics in his church, as he had sometimes done, or married a Catholic to a Protestant, as was often the case, those couples were living in a state of concubinage, and the children born of them were illegitimate. The whole community should rise in protest against so scandalous a statement, and steps should be taken by the Government to declare the decree inoperative. Other speakers denounced the decree in equally emphatic language. A reporter called at St. Mary's Presbytery to ascertain if Cardinal Moran desired to make any statement in reply to critics, but his eminence could not be seen. The Cardinal's representative said he had not been in the habit of taking any notice of what the Orangemen might say, and he would not waste any of his valuable time by answering them.

A.

A MADRASI gentleman, now visiting England says that a contingent of Indian ladies took part in the Suffragette procession in London on the 17th June, including Mrs. Bhola Nauth, Mrs. P. K. Roy, Miss M. Chatterjee, Mrs. P. L. Roy, Miss W. Roy. Mrs. Dube, Mrs. S. V. Mukerjea, Mrs. Singh and Mrs. M. N. Chalk. A few English ladies joined in the Indian contingent, including Miss Zobell, Miss Hanson and Mrs. Cobden Unwin the last named a daughter of Cobden, the apostle of Free Trade.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

The Arts Course.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay University Senate was held yesterday afternoon, in the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall, the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar, Vice-Chancellor, presiding.

The Vice-Chancellor in opening the proceedings called upon the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp to move his amendment which ran as follows:—

That in respect of paragraph 5 of the Report the Senate does not approve of the proposal to abolish the English Essay as a separate paper, but desires the retention of such a paper, carrying substantial marks, at (a) the Previous, (b) the Intermediate Examination in Arts, (c) and the B.A. Examination.

Mr. Sharp, in support of his proposition, said the question here was whether the English Essay should be retained as a separate paper. At present, in the case of each examination they had a separate paper for the English essay. The committee had proposed that there should be two papers dealing with the prescribed books and that the essay paper should be done away with. Now, everybody knew how books were got up. They could not do away with the prescribed book or the papers thereon. Some of the members felt that doing away with a separate paper was calculated to do away with the practical advantages of the paper. Certain members asked him to bring this to the Senate and ask its opinion. It was true the committee had recommended such a course, but after all one question that a student might answer out of many, was not such a good test as an answer to a question which the student would be compelled to give; the separate paper was retained.

Principal Robertson, in seconding the amendment, said that it was very desirable that a great majority of students should take advantage of the three hours and do justice to the question paper set. He said ideas did not come readily and the students should be given an opportunity of expressing such as they had. This subject, he thought, was very disgracefully neglected and he thought that in the case of Indian students, essays should be set to them twice a week. Again and again, as an examiner he had noticed that the English in the essay was exceedingly bad. He, therefore, supported Mr. Sharp's proposal.

Principal Paranjaype said that he was agreeable to the compromise proposed by Mr. Sharp to have a separate essay paper for the B. A. examination but not for the previous and intermediate examinations. Those supervising in the examination 'mandaps' must have noticed that most of the students left before the end of the two hours. That time included the rough draft and the fair transcript, so that the student could not have taken more than an hour in composing the essay. What the committee proposed was that the students should write two essays, one in each paper. This would lead to a great improvement instead of deterioration in composition. By that, he did not think less importance would be given to the subject.

Mr. Bhabha drew attention to the amendments standing in his name and said he could not emphasise too much the necessity of writing and speaking English correctly. It had become quite noticeable now that the graduates were unable to express their thoughts correctly. He was of opinion that to remedy the defect, a separate paper should be set for the B A. examination and three supplemental papers should be set for each of the other examinations.

Mr. Mirza, in supporting Mr. Sharp's amendment, said the students left the 'mandap' earlier in the case of other papers also. The question was whether the three hours were too much for a good essay. He thought not. He hoped that the Senate would pass Mr. Sharp's amendment.

The amendment was then put to the vote and carried by a large majority. The Vice-Chancellor said that it would now form a substantive part of Dr. Scott's original proposition.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp, the following amendments was carried:—

That in respect of paragraph 17 of the Report, the Senate is of opinion that nothing in the report or in the revised regulations should be taken to prejudice the subsequent discussion of the proposal now pending with the Syndicate as to a change in the beginning and end of the academic year.

HONOURS AT THE B. A.

The Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan next moved the following amendment:—That honours be instituted at the B. A. Examination in subjects (d) and (f) as well as in the other subjects of the curriculum as recommended by the Committee.

Mr. Bharda seconded the amendment.

Mr. Moos and Principle Paranjaype were against it, while Mr. Padhye and Dr. Powell were in favour of it.

The amendment on being put to the vote was carried by 37 votes against 35.

On a division being taken, the amendment was declared to have been carried by 39 votes against 35.

Professor P. A. Wadia then moved that the following words be "added" at the end of Clause 2 of Rev. Dr. R. Scott's motion: "That the Senate is of opinion that Honours be instituted in French and Avesta and Pahlavi in addition to the other subjects recommended by the Arts Committee."

Mr. Wadia said objection might be taken to this amendment on the ground that materials were insufficient for the study but that could not apply to French as its literature was vast and the facilities for teaching it many. Avest Pahalvi was a classical subject and the Parsis were the only students who took it. Adequate provision was made for teaching this subject in the two Madressahs now in Bombay. and there was sufficient material to make this an honours subject.

Mr. J. J. Mody seconded the amendment.

Mr. Sharp said that he was not competent to express an opinion on the question of Avesta and Pahalvi, but with regard to French, he said that in in the present state it was premature to admit it in honours on the level of other subjects, such as Sanscrit. A large number of students took up this subject, presumably as they found it easier. As long as that was the case, it was not right to admit it to the level of other subjects.

At the suggestion of a member, French and Avesta Pahalvi were put to the vote separately. The amendment as to the honours in French was lost by a very large majority; as to Avesta and Pahalvi, it was lost by 24 votes against 20.

On a division being taken at the request of Sir Pherozeshaw, the amendment as to Avesta and Pahalvi was declared to have been lost by 27 votes against 35.

An adjournment were then moved, Col. Smith moving that the meeting be adjourned till 10 p. m., the same day. Sir Pherozeshaw moved that the meeting be adjourned till 10 p. m. and be resumed till 5 a. m.

In doing so, Sir Pherozeshaw said that once the decencies of this body were violated, they should not be surprised that a proposition of this character was moved right seriously. It showed the spirit in which the debate was conducted.

The amendments were put to the vote and lost and the meeting was adjourned till this evening.

BANNU BRIGADE RELIEFS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 7.

The following dates have been fixed in connection with the movements of troops in the Bannu Brigade during the ensuing relief season.

The 25 h Cavalry from Risalpur to Bannu. Leave 16th October, arrive destination 25th idem.

The 14th Lancers from Bannu to Risalpur. Leave 26 h October arrive destination 4th November.

The 55th Rifles from Chakdara to Bannu. Leave 8th November and arrive destination 19th idem.

The 21st Punjabis from Bannu to Peshawar. Leave 21st November arrive destination 30th idem.

THE Government of India have accorded sanction to the introduction of an improved *shabraque* in place of the existing pattern for His Excellency the Viceroy's bodyguard.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged, and will take place on the 4th November, between Kathleen FitzGerald Vansittart, eldest daughter of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, and Mr. A. L. Davies, of Perth, Western Australia.

MORAL EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The education of the masses and the imparting of moral education to school children are just now some of the most important and pressing problems that face the British Government and the Indian public. The solution of the former problem will have been partly reached, if the Education Bill introduced by the Hon. Mr. Gokhale in H. E. the Viceroy's Council is enacted into law. The latter problem is by its nature more complicated and controversial and cannot be expected to meet with an equally easy solution. The subject, however, is receiving on all hands the attention that is its due and many intelligent and earnest-minded people on both sides of the sea are devoting their best time and energies to discover a way to reach the desired end, that will place and profit all parties. The Moral Education Society has been recently formed in Bombay by a number of educated Indian gentlemen with the object of helping to build up Indian character. Mrs. Annie Besant has produced a series of books called the Sanatana Dharma series which is not unsuited to its purpose, at all events for the present, and the Moral Education League whose representative is in India, is at present engaged in preparing handbooks based on cherished Indian traditions with the same end in view. If rightly handed and correctly interpreted, those traditions may give us morals at once ennobling and attractive. There is no doubt that similar other books written with greater precision and calculated to attain greater utility, will be forthcoming as the need for them is felt and acknowledged. But books without teachers are like safes without keys—one can embellish one's home or desk with them, even regard them and show them forth as containing valuable materials, but one cannot open them or feel the joy of their hidden treasures. The story of the drawing of five different and conflicting morals by five differently constituted persons after a perusal of the Mahabharata, in the absence of a bona-fide and versed preceptor, is well worth remembering at this juncture. A subject so day as moral education can, if handled by a preceptor who has his heart in the work and whose precepts and practice are not at variance, can be made replete with a variety of attractive matter for the student and the neophyte. The task of turning out good trackers in morality is as important and emergent as that of publishing moral books. Having regard to all the circumstances, however, we may reasonably feel confident that the problem of imparting moral education to school boys is on a fair way of being worthily and satisfactorily met.

But no attempt appears to have been made in the direction of the inculation of moral principles in the minds of College students. They are evidently expected to be able to solve their moral problems by submitting their difficulties to the professors and by resorting to appropriate books to be found in the College libraries. But this expectation is not likely to be fulfilled so long as the aim of students is the passing of examinations and through them gaining a livelihood. In the beginning even moral education has to become paying in one way or other before it can appeal to grown up students. For this purpose it is highly necessary that moral instruction should be imparted in colleges through the agency of the professor of moral philsophy, or a separate chair of morality, or through a band of zealous workers consenting to give regular lectures on morality in all its manifold phases. It is true that there is no book which points out the way to right thinking, portrays the peaceful constructive rational ideal which the Indian student may legitimate by strive to attain, or which delineates his duties to Law, State and Morality, and which he may keep by his side for constant references and inspiration in college and after life. Thanks to its vanished or vanishing isolation, the India of today exhibits a wider outlook, deeper feelings and higher ideals. The new spirit is manifesting itself in changing habits and customs and in the events and transactions of everyday life. Rightly and timely guided this quickened pulse of the country will be a blessing to all. Having regard to the fact that moral education is likely to be easily disseminated and firmly implanted if it is imparted from the top, it is not too much to hope that the Universities of India, will, at this juncture, contribute their mite to helping the nation to become moral virtuous and vigorous, and to keep alive its intellectual activity by setting its ambition and purposes on right and high lines and higher tasks and imparting to it, new informing principles. For in the absence of a strong moral base, the fabric of secular education and worldly wisdom with unapproachable ideals, will tumble down like a house of cards leaving its owners scared and stupid. Progress is good, but if improperly or carelessly guided, even progress leads to chaos worse than stagnation. The huge labour and expense incurred in past years may thus be irretrivably lost if the new born spirit is not regularly nourished and fed on the healthy regimen of morality.

The divorce of morality and religion made absolute on public grounds in this country renders the task of disseminating moral education difficult, but it is certainly not impracticable. Let the Government and the Universities evince their partiality to moral education by the encouragement of writers on morality and teachers of moral precepts, by inviting capable men to collect and compile in a presentible and attractive form, moral precepts of many creeds, and by countenancing and inviting moral lectures and essays, if necessary by the payment of rewards. It is not impossible, indeed, it is almost certain that if those in authority put their shoulders to the wheel, both men and money will be coming forth in abundance, to move the car of morality faster and faster. The unnatural excesses of a few misguided and immoral youths have sent a thrill of horror throughout the length and breadth of this vast country and has roused its inhabitants to do something for the best interests of their children and the good name of their motherland. But that something is hazy, undeveloped and therefore not properly grasped—they only want a head to grasp and accomplish that something. The inherited habits and climatic temperament of the Indians require that the initiative should come from the Government and the Universities.

The multiplicity of castes and creeds, races and religions need not necessarily be a deterrent factor in the creation and maintenance of a healthy moral atmosphere; because in the midst of conflicting diversities, there runs an undercurrent of unifying and ennobling morality in all religions, which rightly guided, is strong enough to sweep away all noxious growth of immoral thoughts and actions. The way of morality is universal, that of religion is confined to a country, a sect or even a family. If the precepts of morality are proclaimed without any undue ties or without making them the monopoly of a particular religion, they are sure to appeal to all and sundry. The sermon on the mount appeals as much to the East as the dissertations of Shri Krishna to the West.

Witness also the convocation addresses of the chancellors and vice-chancellors of the Indian Universities. For years past, chancellors and vice-chancellors of the Indian Universities have been delivering convocation addresses which are replete with noble thought and couched in words of wisdom and good feeling. They constitute the well-judged and balanced pronouncements on important educational topics, of some of the greatest Englishmen and Indians, including Governors General, Governors, Judges and eminent statesmen. The addresses strive to formulate and put forth noble and proper ideals before students, make practical suggestions regarding life's problems, and are well calculated to appeal to the hearts of all Indians, proceeding as they do from men who are acquainted with their difficulties, trials, social structures and traditions, who sympathetically endeavour to cheer up as they earnestly strive to uplift, and who, therefore, enjoy their confidence and respect. And yet, mark, they do not encroach upon the shallows of Religion. The convocation addresses constitute at once the chief exponents and landmarks in the unfolding and development of the British educational policy in India, and make the very best ethical code and literature that college students can ever hope to study.

This vast and valuable storehouse of literature has hardly been so generally and fully availed of as one could wish. No doubt the annual convocation address is always faithfully reproduced in the morning papers, but the worry of life is so great that people scarcely get time to more than look at it, while the coming to hand of the next day's paper is generally the best time for forgetting all about it, notwithstanding that a spasmodic effort is kept up in the press to give it a longer lease of life. No doubt also that every college and school adds the volumes of the University Calendar to its library annually, but no one ever thinks of referring to them except to glance at the University curriculum or Examination question papers. As regards the general public, the volumes are too ponderous and high priced to fulfil the purpose of popular education.

It is a great pity that such jewels of literature brought out by their illustrious creators after a huge amount of time and labour should be allowed to sink into speedy and undeserved oblivion with their mission wholly unfulfilled with the view of utilising to the utmost possible extent, their great educational value, and putting before the public and especially before college students, a handy text book on moral law, the University will, it may be hoped, sanction the publication of selections from the convocation addresses delivered in Bombay, and procure similar sanction from the sister Universities in India, so as to have in one volume an up-to-date edition of selections from all the convocation addresses delivered in the Indian Universities. The book if published may be translated into the different Vernaculars and thus the sphere of its good influence infinitely enlarged. It will also be the forerunner of similar other books containing excerpts from the speeches of great men of other countries, past and present. Thus a moral literature will be formed which with a little encouragement, will throw the seeds of moral education broadcast in the land, and raise a class of moral teachers to nurse and nourish them. Let us hope that the suggestions made above will meet with the favourable consideration of the Senate and Government.—Yours, etc.,

NAYANSUKHLAL H. PANDIA.

THE WAKF BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

SIR,—The Wakf Bill introduced by the Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah in the Council of the Governor-General of India has received warm support from many quarters and the Mussulmans are to be congratulated on what they are about to get thereby, viz., the removal of a disability which remains under similar circumstances in full force against other subjects, who do not profess the Mussalman faith. Sir, when I was in Arabia about 12 years ago, I caused several texts from el Koran and other Mahomedan works on the point to be explained to me by Arab scholars and moulvies, and I found most of them resembled what the Hindus have in the safe of Kul Dharma in their Shastras, and in all the cases where such questions have arisen in cases of Hindus, the Courts have held them to be invalid either for remoteness, vagueness or uncertainty. The late Mr. Jamsetji Tata wanted to make a provision both for his family and charity, wherein he wanted to give away a substantial portion of his property for charity, but he could not induce the legislature to legalize his proposed settlements. In the statement of objects and reasons of the Wakf Bill, it is stated that the Privy Council has not stated as to what is substantial dedication to charity and that there is no time limit. I find that the words of the Privy Council in the said decision are as follows, viz.: "If a man were to settle a crore of rupees and provide ten for the poor that would be at once recognised as illusory. It is equally illusory to make a provision for the poor under which they are not entitled to receive a rupee till after the total extinction of a family, possibly not for hundreds of years: possibly not until the property had vanished away under the wasting agencies of litigation or malfeasance or misfortune certainly not as long as there exists on the earth one of those objects whom the donors really cared to maintain in a high position." The Calcutta High Court Judges to whom the Privy Council has upheld in its decision remark in the same case as follows:—"We cannot believe that the authors of Mahomedan Law intended that under cover of a pretended dedication to Almighty God, owners of property should be enabled to secure it for their own use, protect it for ever from their own and their descendant's creditors and repudiate alienations in respect of which they have received full consideration."

In the objects and reasons of the bill it is farther stated that it is brought in for the purpose of prevention of fraud upon the creditors and that Clauses 4 and 5 of the Bill would safeguard the same but, Sir, in my humble opinion while trying to remove the disability of the Mussalmans, it does not protect the interests of the creditors of the Wakf. Clause 4 requires the Wakf to be in writing and to be registered and Clause 5 gives the Wakf retrospective effect to the Wakfnama from the date of its execution. The effect of this bill to my mind is to take away the jurisdiction of the Courts and to delegate the Court's powers and authorities to a petty village registering officer and his clerk, who will decide as to the validity of a Wakf.

Clause 6 of the Bill requires he immovable and movables to be described in the schedules as also any other property owned by a Wakf and the description of any charge or charges by way of mortgage or otherwise created on the property to be comprised in the Wakf, and any decree or decrees outstanding against the Wakf in execution whereof the such property may be liable to sale. And Clause 7 of the bill gives the registering officer the right to an inquiry as to whether the other property is sufficient to satisfy such charge or charges and decree or decrees, but he is not to be empowered to make any further inquiries beyond the said incumbrance. The registering officer, therefore, cannot go beyond this limited authority. It is strange that while making a provision for the secured creditors of a Wakf, against whom even the subsequent Wakf of the property is sought to be made valid, so that even if the Wakif while making a Wakfnama of his uncumbered property to the satisfaction of the registrar and before paying off the incumbrance spends away his other property which was then just sufficient to pay his incumbrance it either leaves no remedy to the secured creditor or if the remedies of the secured creditors are not taken away then we do not know as to what becomes of the Wakf in such a case. There is no provision in the bill to enable the public to have timely notice of Wakf when the same is being made. Is not this a point which is bound to give rise to heavy frauds and litigations and is not the present bill likely to encourage the same.

Let us now look at this bill from another point of view. Suppose a Wakif has an immovable property worth one lakh of rupees and cash and ornaments and other movable property worth Rs. 10,000. Prior to the day of his Wakfnama he borrows Rs. 20,000 from B as a fixed deposit for 12 months, passes him a receipt but gives no security and he borrows a further sum of Rs. 10,000 from C by drawing, say, a hundi payable after 130 days. B and C give these loans on the faith that A. had a immovable property and a wet pen (as the natives call it.) The day after having taken the said loans he makes a Wakfnama for which of course none of his creditors have any means of knowing before 4 months till it is registered. He of course, hands to the Registrar a schedule of his immovable property to be comprised in the Wakf as required by sub-clause (a) to clause 6. He also hands in a statement of his other property as required by sub-clause (b) to the said clause and as regards sub-clause (c) when questioned by the sub-Registrar his clerk he says his property is unencumbered and he has no decrees outstanding against him. Will the Registrar be justified in refusing registration or can the Wakf be said to have committed any offence against the Registration Act for which he may be liable to punishment as is contemplated by clause 12 of the said bill?

Sir I respectfully beg to bring this fact before the public and submit that the Bill in its present form is very dangerous for the safety of the public who happen to be the creditors of a Wakf and if it is passed in the said existing form it will bring grave hardships upon the general public who have to deal with Wakf Mussalmans, but will also give rise to various frauds.

According to the Fatwahs of Mahomedan religion, a Mussalman cannot even go to pilgrimage till he has fully paid discharged and satisfied all his debts. How can he then be allowed by the British Government to make a valid Wakf of his properties, which no Court "can set aside" without paying and satisfying all his debts as it is not the same likely to encourage heavy frauds in the present times of financial jugglery!—Yours, etc.,

W. S. HALAI.

A DESPATCH from Wurzburg, in Bavaria, states that a Japanese Officer has been arrested there on a charge of spying. Official confirmation is lacking in Berlin, but the Japanese Legation admits that a Japanese Captain, named Taschime, is attached to the German Artillery Regiment at Wurzburg. Reuter's correspondent states that the report from Wurzburg is to the effect that the arrested Officer was discovered by a sentry on the parade ground at Hommelburg between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning, examining some tube recoil field guns with the aid of a dark lantern.

SPORTING NEWS.

HARWOOD LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

Bombay Gym. vs. Govt. Telegraphs.

The Bombay Gymkhana met the Government Telegraphs, on Monday evening, on the Cooperage, Bombay, in a Harwood League fixture. Fine weather prevailed throughout the day and notwithstanding the recent rain the ground was in good condition. A fair number of spectators was present when the game started at ten minutes to six o'clock. The game was keenly contested throughout, the Telegraphs showing improved form in their forward line.

The Gymkhana opened the attack and Moore was called on to save a ground shot from Cupper, which he cleared well. A moment later Cupper shot only just wide and from the goal-kick the ball went to the Telegraph forwards, who pressed Lewin so strongly that Cocker was able to score. The Gymkhana pressed again and Kerr put in a well directed shot from which Hewitt conceded a subsequently unconverted corner. Again the Telegraph forwards put in a run which was terminated by Lewin saving a hard high, shot from Taylor and the ball was returned towards their own goal, Finlay testing Moore who was equal to the occasion. Fast rushes were made by both sides, but at last Morrison equalised for his side with a high shot in the corner of the goal. Half-time came with the score:

Bombay Gymkhana..... 1 goal
Govt. Telegraph..... 1 goal

On resuming play, an attack was made by the Gymkhana, and Hewitt, when pressed, was unfortunate enough to score a goal against his own side. The Gymkhana, still forced play and soon after Cupper beat Moore with a beautiful shot. Play became more even, but the Gymkhana crept up and Moore saved well from Findlay. After somewhat ragged play, Moore saved a ground shot from Cupper and this was followed by Findlay beating Moore. This spurred the Telegraphs to attack and Lewin saved a well-placed shot from Taylor. The Gymkhana were pressing towards the close of the game. Score:—

Bombay Gymkhana..... 4 goals.
Govt. Telegraphs..... 1 goal.

The teams were:—

Bombay Gymkhana:—Goal, Lewin; backs, Deane and Wilmott; half-backs, Sturrock, Barrett, and Sim; forwards, Sharp, Ker, Findlay, Cupper and Morrison.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS:—Goal, Moore; backs, Hewitt and Luff; half-backs, Westwood Wollen and Dyce; forwards, Green, Goodridge, Devaz, Cocker and Taylor.

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

The teams now stand as follows in the League:—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals For	Agst.	Pts.
R. Warwicks	10	10	0	0	57	2	20
E. G. A.	11	8	2	1	42	14	17
Bombay Gymkhana	12	5	4	3	36	16	13
Bombay F. C.	11	4	4	3	18	17	11
Y. M. C. A.	10	4	6	0	19	19	8
Telegraphs	11	3	7	1	8	25	7
Byculla Ry. Institute	11	2	8	1	4	40	5
B. V. A.	10	1	6	3	2	41	5

On Thursday, there will, in all probability, be a friendly match on the Oval ground between the Royal Warwicks and a picked Civilian, which should prove of interest to Bombay football enthusiasts.

RACING.

Poona 3rd Extra Meeting.

THE HANDICAPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 7.

The following are the handicaps for the Poona 3rd Extra Meeting to be held to-morrow:—

THE LOHAGOON PLATE.—6 Furs. Divn. 1.

Lookman, 9st 10lbs; Rajput, 9st 8lbs; Ashroff 9st 6lbs; Majesty, 9st 5lbs; Abdul Malik, 9st 4lbs; Tachreet 9st 4lbs; Mudkoor, 8st 11lbs; Guinea Mohur, 8st 10lbs; Fahad Bag, 8st 7lbs; Steward, 8st 6lbs; Young Majub, 8st 3lbs; Grey Falcon, 8st 3lbs; Brazee, 8st 1lb; Bay Middleton, 7st 12lbs; Creditor, 7st 8lbs; Mutrood, 7st 6lbs; and Woolwinder, 7st.

Division. 2.

Chechon, 9st 7lbs; Hishan 9st 5lbs; Zuffer Bag, 9st; Singer, 8st 11lbs; Nasibdar, 8st 10lbs; Croesus, 8st 8lbs; Prime Minister, 8st 5lbs; Young Thara, 8st 4lbs; Matheran, 8st 4lbs: Mezahim, 8st 3lbs; Shanwar, 8st 2lbs; Sharar, 8st; Saree, 7st 12lbs; Good Morning, 7st 10lbs; Pendil, 7st 9lbs; Tado, 7st 6lbs; Ordinary, 7st 4lbs; and Sinclair 7st 2lbs.

Horses left in after declaration of forfeit at 6 p.m. on Monday the 7th August:—

THE MEDIUM PLATE.—Matiyela, Eva, Huka, Mafoota, Black Douglas, San Remo, Comet, Absentee, Gallileo, Bright Metal, Bachelor's Knot, and Hant Park.

THE HOPEFUL PLATE.—Distant 1 mile:—Little Laffy, Agra Money Gold, Young Purvez, Harry Johnson, Sardinea, Dawood, Beg, Guinea Merchant, Hoojaz, Native Lad, Ghalyum, Terror, Rightaway, Mysore, Tressady, and Hyder Beg.

THE LITTLE BEGINNER'S PLATE.—Distant about 5 furlongs:—Myahid, Young Shylark, Clever Boy, 2nd Papa, Little Hero, Turkish General, Sir Albert, Flyer, Zebid, Amran, Sattara, Separation, Khadrave, Kimberley Takee, Jamshed, Framroz, Demsrak, Grill, Mexico, and Sweden.

THE CLUB PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs:—Rolling Stone, Peveril, Lady Lomond, War Cloud, Sans Souci, Bachelor's Knot, and Better Luck.

NOVICE PONY PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs:—Rupert, Village Girl, Leo Grande, Waimoho, Lorraine, Spring Daisy and Borgie.

THE LOHAGAON PLATE.—(Division 1) 6 furlongs:—Lookman, Rajput, Ashroff, Majesty, Abdul Malik, Tachreet, Fahad, Beg, Young, Majub, Grey Falcon, Brazee, Bay, Middleton, Creditor, Mutrood and Woolwinder.

THE LOHAGAON PLATE.—(Division 2), Distance 6 furlongs:—Zuffer, Beg, Nasibdar, Croesus, Prime Minister, Young Thara, Mezahim, Shanwar, Sharar, Saree, Good Morning, Pendil, Fado and ordinary.

POONA 1ST EXTRA MEETING.

Saturday 12th August 1911.

Entry closed at 6 p. m. on Monday.

THE MONSOON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs:—San Remo, Baum, Black Douglas, Malmsey, Heather Bell, Ruby Tin, Socialist, Tangaroa, Cherry, Hackle, Watch Tower, Metal Boy, Hant Park, Comet, and Solution.

THE OLD STAND PLATE.—Distance 1 1-4 mile:—Gallileo, Vancouver, Matiyela, Eva, Sholto, Black Douglas, San Remo, Ballymaclune, Coat of Arms, Lovania, Maria, Farina, Red Cell, Absentee, Oakton, Apologue, Hilarity, Realm, and Galloping Girl II.

THE SATARA PLATE.—Distance 1 1-4 miles:—Lama, Well Done, Brigand, Rocksand, Famous, Young Dawood, Beg, Silvermine, Tajilmuluk, Guinea Gold, Grand Duke, Measer, Artist, Precious Steward, Alma and Winchester.

AN ARAB PONY WELTER PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs:—Electric, Red Flower, Creditor, Happy Land, Good Morning, Little Sanaya, Cocaine, Shihab, Solitaire, Good Shot, Mudkoor, Antics, Leader, Orion, Jehangir, Tofic and Pasha.

AN ARAB NOVICE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile:—Pointer, Little Laffy, Mysore, Tressady, Bheema, Submit, Rightaway, Guinea Merchant, Ghalyum, Bombay Bank, Native Lad, Hojaz, Young Japan, Kamerel-Mulook, Bashoosh, Vazir, Young Purvez, Guidon, Aves and Baloz.

A NOVICE PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs:—Debey, Mishriff, Kaharaman, Murwan, Little Laffy, Dollar, St. Anthony, Dilkush, Sir Albert, Kamil Baig, Flyer, Sirkar, Sun Star, New Guinea, Framroz, Little Boy, British Ordinary, Sidick, Zelud, Mars, Satara, Vazir, Secretary, Gold Belt, Rare Fidani, Khadravi, Maasal, Young Skylark, Red Monk, Hurley, Zomat, Takte Jamshed, Kamberley, Poona Mail, Clever Boy, 2nd Papa, Artijad, Balaz, Sweden, Nimar, Nelson and Verney.

THE dates fixed for the Poona Horse Show are, Friday on the 8th, and Monday, the 11th September.

THE STRONGEST MAN CHAMPIONSHIP.

Winner Challenged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, AUGUST 7.

A match between Dr. Ismatullah and Professor Himmat Bux for the Strongest Man Championship of India was decided yesterday in favour of the latter. On both Saturday and Sunday, a large crowd assembled in the ground kindly lent by the Mahboob College. Captain Hampden, Adjutant, H. V. R., refereed and Mr. Allen of the Bank of Bengal, Mr. Grantham of the 33rd Cavalry, Messrs. Leonard, Munn and Develin, Officials of H. H. the Nizam's Government, acted as judges. The feats agreed on were five in number. Ismatullah, being the challenger, was first to perform the feats and Himmat Bux was to follow him.

The first feat was weight lifting. Ismatullah took 15 minutes to lift 690 lbs. and Himmat Bux succeeded in 3 minutes. Ismatullah then tried to lift heavier weights, but failed.

In the tug-of-war, Ismatullah easily pulled over Himmat Bux; thus, points were gained by each.

The third feat was chain-breaking (each to break the other's chain). In this event Ismatullah easily broke his chain. Himmat Bux, after about fifteen minutes, succeeded in breaking his chain also amidst great excitement. The audience was entirely in sympathy with Himmat Bux, he being much the older and smaller man of the two.

Resuming yesterday, the chain contest was deferred as Himmat Bux, misunderstanding the terms, had not brought his chain. The judges, thereupon, called upon Ismatullah to perform his fourth feat, namely, stopping a motor-car at full speed, but he did not produce the motor and admitted that he had not arranged for one. However the judges procured a 18-20 H. P. car and selected a driver. Dr. Ismatullah objected saying that the car was not heavy enough, and, that if Bux stopped it after him, Bux would be awarded the point. Then it was suggested that two or three cars be joined together as no big horse-power car was available. Ismatullah disagreed and the judges gave Ismatullah five minutes to do the feat. He refused and Himmat Bux successfully stopped the car.

As Ismatullah refused to compete any more, Bux did the fifth

BY THE WAY.

THE KING'S STUART ANCESTORS.

Addresses to the King are generally so much alike that they only call for a passing notice; but the address from the University of St. Andrews, presented to His Majesty, comes under a different category. It set forth:—In the early years of the University the Stuart Scottish Kings came frequently to visit the University. Five hundred years ago, when the University came into existence, it was established with the approval of the King and the three estates. The King was at the time an exile, but took an interest in the movement, and when he returned to his native land he came to St. Andrews, inquired personally into the workings of the University, conferred invaluable privileges on it, made wise regulations for it, and took part in the discussions of the students. His successors on the Throne showed the same interest. Some of the Chancellors of the University were tutors of the Kings in their minority, and afterwards helped them in managing the affairs of the State.

MARY STUART AND HER SON.

The address proceeds: "The Monarchs themselves were generous in their maintenance of the University. One of them, the lovely Queen Mary, when she came to St. Andrews (as she often did), was in the habit of reading Livy with 'one of the Principals. All the Stuart Kings were patrons of literature and art, and especially the lovely Queen Mary wrote beautiful verses and encouraged poets and artists. The first of these Kings, James the First, was one of the most notable men that Scotland ever produced. The description of his character by an early contemporary historian suggests that there is a considerable resemblance between your Majesty and your great ancestor. The King was a poet, a rare accompaniment of the kingship since the days of the Hebrew Kings.

A PREHISTORIC COPPER MINE.

Another secret of the earth has been revealed in France by the discovery by M. Vasseur, a professor in the Faculty of Sciences of Marseilles, of a prehistoric copper mine at a place known as "Les Neuf Bouches," near Cabriere. In various parts of the mine the professor found more than 300 tools in quartz for getting out the copper. Near at hand was a sepulchral grotto, covering an area of 600 metres. It contained a number of human bones and some pottery, attributed to the Bronze age. It is concluded that the bones were those of miners who worked the mines.

SHOCKING METHODS.

A Swedish professor declares that pupils studying in an electrified class-room show distinct mental improvement. We suppose (says the "University Correspondent") that in course of time a capable and energetic electric machine will be an accessory of every class-room and the old method of administering a succession of shocks to the system of an obtuse juvenile will be supplanted by a new one. It would be imagined that the Professor's theory could be readily tested by an investigation of the mental calibre of those employed in electrical workshops and power houses.

CURING A SICK GOLDFISH.

An interesting light is thrown upon fish life by a contribution from "T. G. M." in the Scotsman, who writes: A goldfish which had been a home pet for about twelve years had for some time suffered very much from fungus on its body. My daughter, who had all along attended to it resorted to the experiment of applying Condy's fluid to the affected parts, which soon became restored to their normal condition. Very recently it was observed that the fish was again attacked by fungus—this time on the right eye. It was again cured by my daughter. Her treatment of the fish was a most surprising and interesting sight to me which I would not have believed to be possible had I not seen it with my own eyes. The fish came to the surface of the water at her call, then with her left hand she lifted its whole body out of the water, excepting the left side of the head and its mouth, which was kept under the surface to enable it to breathe, and thus exposed the right eye for treatment.

HOW THE TREATMENT WAS APPLIED

During the operation, which was carried out with a camel's hair brush, and lasted about three minutes the creature lay in her hand absolutely motionless. The ordeal must have been rather disagreeable if not somewhat painful; and the fish's passive submission was to me a striking and most interesting evidence of the appreciation and gratitude of the creature, and of its consciousness that the object of the frequently repeated operation was to restore it to health. When the operation was finished the fish was again placed in it sglass tank, filled with wresh water—into which a small quantity of the fluid was poured—and its lively and graceful movements showed that it had been delighted with the treatment to which it had so willingly submitted.

SEVEN MILLIONS OF APPLE TREES.

According to a statement made by the president of the Provincial Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, there are in that province 7,000,000 apple trees in bearing. At an extremely modest estimate they should produce every year at least one barrel per tree, "As an instance of the result of thoroughness, this season Mr. Joseph Tweddle, of Fruitland, grew and packed upon 12 acres of Spy orchard over 3,200 barrels of apples (that is, 266 barrels per acre). These apples at the modest price of dols 3 (12s. 6d.) per barrel for such choice stock brought a gross return of dols 800 (£166) per acre. . . . . There is scarcely any limit to the possibility of apple-growing in Ontario. There are thousands of acres of the choicest apple-growing land in the world still untouched.

CARDOONS.

Why the average gardener should be so chary of growing cardoons is always something of a mystery, for they are comparatively easy to cultivate and a most succulent and esculent vegetable. The cardoon is nearly allied to the artichoke, which, however it little resembles in appearance, being more of the celery nature to look at and even in flavour it is more like the latter than the former. Of course, the cardoon is really a thistle. Here is a recipe for cardoons with cheese, says "Country Life." Cut six peeled cardoons into one-inch lengths. Stew them in sufficient good stock to cover them, continue stewing until quite tender season with pepper, salt, and a pinch of sweet herbs, add a squeeze of lemon. Then thicken with an ounce of flour, the same of butter, the flour having previously been browned in a frying-pan. Place the whole in an earthenware dish, well heated and sprinkle lavishly with grated Parmesan cheese. Bake it in a hot oven and serve at once.

A FINE OLD PARISH CHURCH.

Restoration work—apparently of a judicious kind—has been in progress for some time past at the old Parish Church of Rothwell, near Kettering. The church dates in part from the XIth century, and is well worth a visit as one of the most interesting in the country. On Coronation Day the completion of the restoration scheme begun in 1857 (costing nearly £10,000) was marked by the dedicating, at the Coronation [services, of three restored windows in the Lady Chapel—one in memory of Queen Victoria, the second in memory of King Edward VII., and the third to commemorate the Coronation of King George V. During the incumbency of the present vicar, the Rev. J. A. M. Morley, the restoration of the north and south aisles, the opening out of the west arch (showing the beautiful stone groined ceiling under the tower, the increasing of the peal of six bells to eight, and the restoration of the nave and exterior of the Lady Chapel have been completed.

THE NEW AUSTRALIAN STAMP.

The design for the new postage stamp for the Commonwealth of Australia was thrown open to competition, and as a result the judges have to make their selection out of a total number of 400 designs which have been sent in. The competition proved exceedingly popular, the entries coming from all parts of the world. Three judges were chosen to select the design, an artist, a printing expert, and a philatelist, these gentlemen being Mr. Bernard Hall, director of the National Gallery Mr. J. Cook, Commonwealth stamp printer and Mr. A. W. Whelen, of the Melbourne Philatelists Association. The representative of the philatelists was appointed at their request, and on their nomination. This seems an admirable way by which to get a stamp which should serve the purpose of utility and art.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

DRESS FOR THE DURBAR.

Now that the London season is drawing to a close, says a Home Correspondent in mail week Society is already making active preparation for the great Durbar at Delhi which is to be the chief event of social importance during the coming winter season. Dress for the Durbar is by no means an easy matter. One well known firm of tailors who sent a representative out to India during the last Durbar, which was held on the occasion of King Edward VII.s Coronation, is scoring a great success just now for, having been actually on the spot, the manager is being inundated with inquiries and with orders for all kinds of clothes to be made suitable to the climate of India.

THE SUMMER SALES.

Meanwhile several of the shops are holding special sales of summer goods that are suitable for wear in India. One establishment in particular, which is famous for the excellence of its silks as well as for less costly dress materials, has laid in a stock of summer silks which are being sold at about one-half of their original prices. These range from costly brocades, coloured silks and satins, to cashmere soie,pean de sole, and printed foulards, and they are being sought after by many of the leading dressmrkers who expect Durbar orders. Not only frocks for India, but also toilettes for the winter season at home are to be seen, and the particular bargains offered by this firm include some very beautiful gold and silvertissue, also some beaded materials, which were specially designed for the Coronation festivities, and are now being sold at about one half the original cost.

BEAUTIFUL NAPERY.

The housewife who is anxious to add to her store of table linen has an excellent opportunity of acquiring some hand-embroidered tablecloths which are greatly reduced in price on account of their being shopsoiled. These hand-worked cloths are very beautiful, and they possess a great advantage over the more elaborate ones that are trimmed with inset lace insertion, inasmuch as they stand the wear and tear of the wash so much better than the more delicate kinds. One specimen which is offered for sale is of damask inset with big squares of filet embroidery.

NET SCARVES AND RUFFLES.

During the coming garden party season, lace scarves and tulle ruffles are in great demand. One new and very pretty tulle ruffle that looks extremely well when worn over a muslin or summer toilette is composed of a neck pleating of coloured tulle, which ends in long tulle scarf ends in front, and at the back has a big ribbon bow with ribbon ends that reach to the hem of the skirt, the points of the ribbon being trimmed with artificial flowers.

GARDEN MILLINERY.

Some quite novel shapes and designs in hats particularly suited for country and garden wear are on view in one of the best shops of the West end. Many are of shady proportions, and one is made of white straw interspersed with rims of narrow black straw which give a striped effect. The hat is finished with a wide black edge, made of straw, and trimmed with a band and bow of black velvet and ribbon. For young girls it can be had in various combinations of colour and trimmed with coloured velvet ribbon. The model is very dainty, and strikes the note in smart simplicity. Another high-crowned Tegal straw hat, to be seen at the same shop, is made after the recognised panama model, with a most effectively shaped brim. It is trimmed with a band of coloured glace ribbon, and a very wide ribbon bow at the back of the same shade as that used for the lining, which is of straw.

SHOES FOR COWES.

The question of rubber-soled shoes has long been a vexatious problem to the yachts-women, who year after year have to face the difficulty of finding shoes suitable to wear on deck, but which are not so wholly disfiguring and uncomfortable as the majority of tennis-shoes. This year a West-end shoemaker is prepared to fix thin rubber soles and heels to any light shoe of a smart pattern, provided it has not a Louis heel, and thus provides a really smart yachting shoe which will be much appreciated by yachts-women.

SOME NEW SUNSHADES.

At a special sale of sunshades, which are being offered at a reduced rate during the next two weeks, there is one very pretty sample made in various colours with a mass of narrow tucks which terminate in a deep silk fringe. Another model is of glace silk with one of the new open trellis borders, while a more elaborate parasol, suitable for race meeting and for garden parties, is of white tucked chiffon with a dainty wooden handle. This latter model can be reproduced in shades of pale blue and a light pink colour.

LACE COLLARS.

For wear with washing frocks nothing is daintier than the tucked lace collars and those made of hand-embroidered linen. They are of the Peter Pan description, with cuffs to match. For those who prefer a high neckband there are lace collars to which a grand-father frill is attached, or high lace bands finished with a pleated cambric or lace jabot.

NEW BROOCHES.

The little velvet brooches much in favour are simple knots or bows of black or coloured velvet outlined in old paste or diamonds set quite plainly or else in fancy borders. These brooches look very well for day wear, and make a charming finish to lingerie blouses; while mounted on a velvet ribbon swathed and softened by a fold of white or palest grey tulle, they make an ideal neckband for wearing with evening toilettes.

NEW BLOUSES.

Blouses seem to increase rather than to diminish in popularity, and some of the newest models are quite charming. One pretty evening blouse suitable for a young girl is to be had in soft pastel shades of chiffon, and is made after the shape of the kimono slip, with a low neck and short sleeves; the yoke and the sleeves are embroidered with iridescent beads which are applied in a scallop-shaped yoke and edging. The same blouse is to be had in black ninon embroidered with small jet or small gold beads. An afternoon blouse is in two shades of ninon, one veiling the other, the front being arranged with two small revers which open over a narrow front while buttons and loops complete the trimming. Any two combinations of colour can be arranged for such a blouse, a good effect being achieved by the use of pale grey ninon over apricot, the little revers and trimming of the latter colour. Another quite new blouse is made of beaded net veiled with tucked crepe ninon, which is completed with an exceedingly dainty Peter-Pan collar of narrow frills of Valenciennes lace, the cuffs of the long sleeeves being made to match.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 22nd July on 504·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 1,50,000	Rs. 2,10,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 3,64,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	298	416	8	722
For previous 2 weeks of half year	3,59,000	5,41,000	8,500	9,08,500
Total for 3 weeks	5,09,000	7,51,000	12,500	12,72,500
COMPARISON.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,43,421	1,83,771	4,520	3,31,712
Per mile of Ry...	284	365	9	658
Total to corresponding date...	4,92,622	5,51,314	14,204	10,58,140

Increase for the week .....Rs. 32,288
Do. to date..... .... ,, 2,14,360

MEN AND MATTERS.

"THE GENTLE STRANGER."

That is the name by which the good people of South-West Bethnal Green correctly describe the Minister who has been dumped upon them as a candidate. Their late member, Mr. Pickersgill, would perhaps prefer to label Mr. Masterman "the whitewasher," for he said of his report upon the Heswall Reformatory scandals, "I do not remember a report in the whole of my existence which better deserved to be described as a white-washing report."

THE BETHNAL GREEN JOB.

The "Eye-Witness," the organ in which Mr. Belloc now shows up week by week the hypocrisy of the party to which he once belonged, is particularly bright and breezy on the subject of the Bethnal Green quick change turn. "Mr. Pickersgill gives up his seat, and his place is taken by Mr. Masterman. The former will receive rather more than a thousand a year of public money for his consent to the arrangement, and the latter will retain the thousand and a half a year from the same source, which he could hardly keep if he ceased permanently to be a member of Parliament." We are inclined to agree that this is a "particularly discreditable job."

RETIRING.

Mr. Herbert Trench's experiment of running the Haymarket on lines approximating to those of a repertory theatre is at an end, though it is announced that he hopes to make a fresh start next year at another theatre. Meanwhile we may perhaps hope for some more verse from his pen. Mr. Trench established himself as a poet with the publication of "Deirdre Wedded" ten years ago. More recently he has won fresh laurels with "Apollo and the seaman." Mr. Trench is an Oxford man, and a Fellow of All Souls.

AT THE INLAND REVENUE.

The appointment of Sir Matthew Nathan to succeed Sir Robert Chalmers in the Chairmanship of the Board of Inland Revenue, completes another phase in a curious and interesting career. Sir Matthew started as a soldier, entering the Royal Engineers in 1880, and serving in the Nile Expedition five years later. He had attained the rank of Major when the second stage of his career began. In 1899, it fell to his lot to administer the Government of Seirra Leone. Such was his success that he was appointed Governor first of the Gold Coast, then of Hong Kong, and lastly of Natal. This brings us to the next great change, which occurred in 1909, when he became Secretary to the Post Office. His new appointment is a proof of his capacity as a Civil Servant.

HARBOUR WORKS AT MONTREAL.

The works which are now being carried on at the harbour of Montreal will in the opinion of the Harbour Commissioner make that city, the commercial capital of Canada, one of the greatest ports in the world. The improvements will take 10 years to complete, and at present 2,600 men are at work, the largest number ever employed on the waterfront. It is intended to keep the same or a larger number on the work during the summer seasons until its completion.

THE NEW PROFESSOR.

The Rev. J. F. Bethune-Baker, who has just been elected to succeed the Dean of St. Paul's in the Lady Margaret Chair of Divinity, is a Birmingham man, and was educated at that great nursery of theologians, King Edward's School. He went back there as a master after taking his degree, but soon returned to Cambridge as a Fellow of Pembroke. His numerous publications are concerned mainly with the historical and ethical aspect of Christian doctrine, and he has for some time edited the "Journal of Theological Studies."

PREMIER TURNED PRIVATE MEMBER.

Mr. Joseph Martin, who spoke on the Colonial Office Vote in mail week was Prime Minister of British Columbia ten years ago; but his Free Trade notions are evidently more acceptable in this country than they were in Canada. Mr. Martin is a lawyer who studied at Toronto University; he is nearly sixty years of age, and he has not proved quite so useful a recruit to the Radical party as was expected. We understand that he cherished the foolish notion that he would be allowed some independence as a private member of his party. But the Premier does not allow much liberty, even to a recruit who has himself been a Prime Minister.

THE EX-SHAH'S JOURNEY.

Light has been thrown on the manner in which Mahomet Ali returned to his own country. It will be remembered that the Russian Government was pledged to keep an eye on him while he was in Russia. His first move, therefore, was to leave Russia and go to Vienna. There he announced that he intended to visit Marienbad, but to save himself from being stared on would travel under an assumed name. A day or so afterwards a Persian gentleman giving this assumed name, arrived at Marienbad. Meanwhile, the ex-Shah took yet another alias, and returned to Russia with a false passport. From Baku he shipped across the Caspian, travelling, according to one account, as a steerage passenger.

SIR EDWARD GREY AND SQUIRRELS.

Anyone who desires to keep squirrels should put down a question on the subject to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who is an expert. At his home in Northumberland, Sir Edward Grey keeps separate plates of nuts for each of his tame squirrels, and when, as sometimes happens, one squirrel starts on the food of its neighbour, Sir Edward handles the situation with the firm diplomacy for which he is famous. These animals are perhaps a little hard on the furniture, for a friend of mine who had a squirrel found one morning that his sideboard had vanished in the night, clean gnawed away!

REMISSION FOR PERSONS OF DISTINCTION.

The late Lord Winterstoke used to tell a story against himself, that after paying a handsome amount—many hundreds—to the College of heralds, he discovered that another new peer—Lord Courtney—had been let off for little or nothing Lord Winterstoke, who was a Wills, would, at times; display a certain business instinct, and on this occasion he visited the College, and not exactly to get his money back, but in order to receive an explanation which would satisfy his frugal mind. He was calmly told, "In the case of persons of distinction, my lord, the fees are sometimes remitted"—and this information terminated the conversation.

INTRODUCTION OF A PEER.

It takes quite five minutes to introduce a peer into the House of Lords, which means that, working eight hours a day, the officials will only just get through in a week. Now, for a herald, an eight-hour day is simply a socialistic abomination and, unless extra men are taken on—sandwichmen by preference, who have made a study of strange devices, back and front—one does not see, says a Home correspondent, how the peers will get sworn in time for the shooting season, to which, of course, everything gives way. Sandwichmen may be hired through the Labour Exchanges.

GRAND OPERA VS POLITICS

The Marquis of Ripon, who is likely to be the King's host at Studley Royal for the opening of the grouse season on the Yorkshire moors, was the representative of the ancestral borough in the House of Commons for half-a-dozen years of Lord Beaconsfield's Premiership. He never took kindly, however to the ordinary parliamentary life of Westminster, and he gladly made way in 1880 for Mr. (afterwards Lord) Goschen. Grandson of "Prosperity Robinson," Disreali's "transient and embarrassed phantom," who, as Lord Goderich, flitted fitfully through the Premiership, and son of one who for a time led the Liberal remnant in the House of Lords, the present (and second) Marquis of Ripon never took kindly to politics. But on any point relating to Grand Opera there is no one in London society whose opinion is better worth taking.

A PATRIOTIC FREEHOLDER.

Mr. Charles Garden Assheton-Smith, of Vaynol Park Bangor, on whom the King has conferred the honour of a baronetcy, is the patriotic freeholder who cleared the view of Queen Eleanor's Gate in Carnarvon Castle, on the occasion of the Investiture of the Prince of Wales, by acquiring the interests of certain tenants and lessees of the houses which stood in the way. He was born Duff, and took the name of AssshetonSmith when he came in for the Vaynol property. The Vaynol estates come to the Duffs through the widow of the famous M. F. H. Thomas Assheton-Smith, of Tedworth and Vaynol. He left all his property to his widow, and she passed on Vaynol to a fortunate grand-nephew.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 8.

(Before the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BATCHELOR.)

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

103-08 Payne and Co Hariram Sawantram vs Tricumdas Sudaram and others Tyabji D and Co Part heard
392-09 Tyabji D and Co R D Sethna vs The National Bank of India and others Little and Co
81-08 Kanga and Veghai widow vs Gokuldas Madhavji Little and Co
251-10 Mulla and M Gotthibai widow and others vs Motichand Sakurchand Kanga and S
342-10 Wadia G and Co Jivraj Nursey vs Messrs A W Campbell and Co Matubha J and M
306-10 } Payne and Co Trikumdas Gordhandas and
363-10 } others vs J C Smith Crawford B and Co
796 10 Tyabji D and Co Abdul Latiff Haji Sumar vs Haji Moosa Haji Cassim
794-10 Tyabji D and Co Abdul Latiff Haji Sumar vs Haji Moosa Haji Kassim
342-10 Matubhai J and M Messrs A W Campbell and Co vs Jivraj Nursey Wadia G and Co
847-07 Mulji and K Madanji Devchand and others vs Tribhowan Virchand and another Captain and V
998-08 S A Tyabji Krishnaya Subhaya and others vs Narayandas Kanji Little and Co
584-10 Bhaishankar K and G Memon Bochoomiya Joosabmiya vs Sakerbai widow Nanu H and Co.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Davar).

Testamentary Suit for Dismissal.

1-11—Manchersha and N Shankerao Bhikuji Shirkar vs Dhandu Baburao Deo Judah and S.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

391-11—Malvi H M and R Purshotamdas Thakoredas and others vs Mulji Dharamsey.
327-11—Khanderao L and M Hurji Mitha vs Cursonji Velji Motichand and D.
409-11—Motichand and D Mogivram Tansukhrai vs Shrinivasa Pamdayal and another.
414-11—Motichand and Maginram Tansukrai vs Bansidhar Ramnarayan.
512-11—Kanga and S Kalyanmal Sobhugmal vs S J Tellery.
513-11—Kanga and S Sobhagmal Dhada vs S J Tellery.
514-11—Mullah and M Ramchand Tarachand and Co vs Lt Col W E Banbury Wadia G and Co.
522-11—Jehangir M and S Rahimtoola Dhanji and Co vs Roshankhan Ismailkhan Farnayak and another.
530-11—Manecklal and T Haridas Somchand and another vs Hiralal Motilal.
531-11—Edgelow G W and Co Beeshardas Posurir and another vs Byramji Shapurji J R Patell and Co.
569-11—Wadia G and Co Bomanji Framji Wadia and another vs Abdullali Hakimji.

Testamentary Suits.

7-11 Jehangir M and S, Mongibai widow of Kanji vs Amritbai widow and others, Tyabji D and Co.
9-11 C P d'Cunha Luxman Krishna H and another vs Gunpat Babajee Argade Subnis and G
11-11 Shamrao M and H Ruttonsi Kanji vs Ramcooverbai and another Shroff D and D
13-11 Payne and Co Ignacio Gomes vs Elias Gabriel Coelho and another Jehangir M and S
14-11 Tyabji D and Co Gokuldas Dayaram Master vs Bhugwandas D Master Jehangir and S.

Long Causes.

742-10 Jehangir and S Bhagwandas Dayaram and others vs Brijlal Dayaram Master and others Jehangir and S Tyabji D and Co

For Hearing on Exceptions to Commissioner's Report

942-07 Madhowji K and C The Hon'ble the Advocate-General of Bombay vs Bhansali Ranchordas Vaudhrawandas and others Edgelow G W and Co Jamshedji R and D

Commercial Causes

890-10 Craigie B and C Meister Lucious Bruning Ld vs Heptulla Esufally and others Payne and Co
1027-15 Payne and Co Leopold Cassella and Co vs Heptulla Esufally and others Craigie, B and C Payne and Co.

Long Causes

896-10 Malji and K Haji Jan Mahomed Moosa vs Haji Noor Mahomed Haji Esmail Noorani, Payne and Co
383 09 Crawford B and Co Gulam Mahomed Haji Esmail vs Haji Ahmed Haji Abdulla and others Payne and Co
51-93 Mirza M and M (for pauper) Halimabai widow and another vs Amirbibi widow and others Nadirsha and D T A Gandhi Tyabji D and Co
221-11 Mirza M and M Khan Saheb Shaikh Ebrahim Hafiz and another vs Mahomed Hoosein Haji Moosa Captain and V

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Mcleod).

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Cause.

491-10 Bhaishankar K and G The Lakhmidas Khimji Spinning and Weaving Co in liquidation vs Gordhandas Khautau Little and Co
561-10 Bhaishanker K and G Nagindas Kessarisign vs Ishwardas Rameshwar, Motichand and Co,
581-10 Daphtary F and D Makanji and Co Nathmalji Bridichaud and others Edgelow G W and Co
670-10 Mulla and M Shivji Bhoja vs Godavari Bai
499-Nanu H and Co Daramdas Atmaram vs Anapurabai widow and others Juddah and S
203-00 Jehangir Mulabai widow vs Badriprasad Tukaram S A Tyabji

References.

18-07 E T Nicholson In re Government vs Toolsidas Pankli Jamshedji R and D
2-08 E F Nicholson In re Government vs Jamshedji E lulji Saklatwala and others Mulla and M Jamshedji R and D
36-08 E F Nicholson In re Government vs Vinayek Laxman and others Khanderao L and M D J Mantri
2-09 E F Nicholson in re Governments vs Goolam Mohideen bin Mohomed F P Pavri
5-09 E F Nicholson in re Government vs Shaikd Zacob Shaikh vs Jagtub and others
6-09 E F Nicholson in re Government vs Goolam Hoosein Allubhai Moorarji Madhowji K and Thakurdas and Co
7-09 E F Nicholson in re Government vs Zorabai widow and another Madhowji K and C
8-09 E F Nicholson in re Government vs Taja Noora and another Madhowji K and C Little and Co
11-09 E F Nicholson in re Government vs Abdullabai bin Ali Saheb Coor and others Payne and Co Captain and V
3-10 E F Nicholson in re Government vs Bai Khatizabai and another
4-10 E F Nicholson in re Government vs Ranchordas Hirji and others Subnis and G Daphtary F and D

Before the Prothonotary for Investigation of Pauperism.

1182-10 In person. Dewji Ramji Bhatkar vs Daji Pandu Survey.

In connection with the investiture of the two new Knights of St. Patrick by the King at Dublin Castle, we have been given an object lesson in one of the effects of Disestablishment. Since the connection between the Irish Church and the State was severed the religious part of the ceremony has been omitted. We suppose it was found impossible to select one among the various religious bodies in Ireland to perform the rites previously confided to the Church of Ireland without giving offence to others. If there were Disestablishment in England, we (says the "Church Family Newspaper") suppose the same thing would happen and perhaps the Coronation would become a purely civic ceremony conducted at Westminster Hall instead of at the Abbey. We know that several political Nonconformists have warned us that there were several things about the Coronation service which they would have altered.

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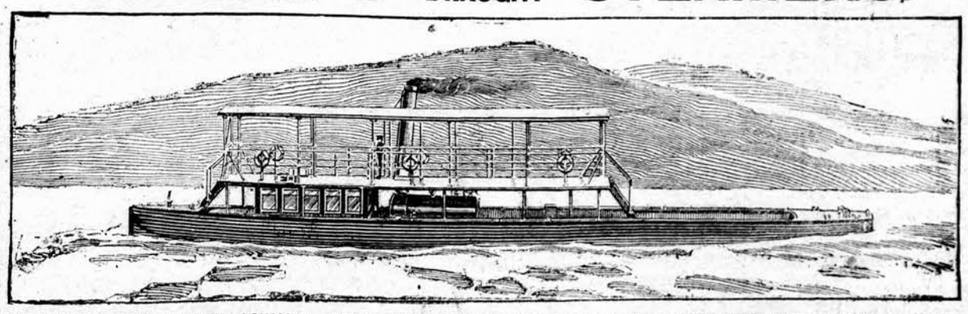

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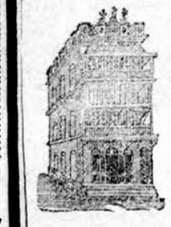

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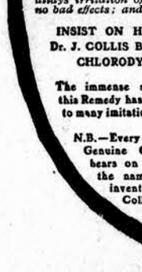

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Dear Sir—I have much pleasure to say, that your Medicine effected me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 12 years and my wife from the sudden increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many Europeon and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

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Dear Doctor.—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 12 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail. I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you, I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

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